

DECLARATION

I declare that the thesis entitled '*Socio - Psychological Influence on Emotional and Economic Violence among Professional Women of Developing Countries: A Triangulation Approach*' has been prepared by me under the guidance of Dr. Surinderjit Kaur Bawa, Professor of Department of Education and Community Service, Punjabi University, Patiala. No part of this thesis has been ever submitted for the award of any degree or fellowship.

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ABSTRACT

The present study investigated the influence of socio-psychological factors on emotional and economic violence among professional women of developing countries i.e. India, Thailand and China. Women play a paramount role in the socio-economic destiny of the country. In fact, the pace of economic development of a country can be accelerated by enhancing the status, position and living condition of women in the country. An empowered woman has a positive image and has greater access to knowledge and resources and greater ability to overcome restrictions. But the term violence is more compatible with the word woman than man. From the centuries passed, women remain the subject of violence or abuse either by partner, family or society. In the beginning, it was assumed that women are subjected to violence because of lack of education, awareness and lack of economic independence. Many researches were conducted on violence against illiterate women but very few researches were focused on women who are not economically independent. Today, the woman becomes self-employed and play a vital role in the overall development of her family. But she has been subjected to violence because of the restrictions imposed on her by customs, beliefs and practices of the society. Violence has taken another form against working women. Working women are suffering from emotional and economic abuse within the hands of their partners, family or society. Many studies were conducted on the physical aspect of domestic violence but very few researches focus themselves towards emotional and economic violence against women. Both society as well as psychology of the woman is playing major influence for violence against her. But very less attention has been paid to this burning aspect of violence against working women. Professional women are depicted as ambitions, neurotic, high tiring, and eccentric in appearance and maneuver unscrupulous in their dealings, incapable of coping in their relationships. Hence, they are more prone to emotional violence and customs and beliefs of the society deprived them from their economic rights. It is becoming hurdle in the part of educated woman and hence, making her weak by emotion and economically abused. As very few researches have been conducted on this aspect of violence, the investigator has taken up this study to explore about the influence of society on violence. Condition of woman is more critical in developing countries hence; study will be conducted on women of developing countries. Women constitute half of the population of this world and they

are in the centre of all the activities of this world. For raising the status of women special rights, privileges, advantages and benefits are given to them. In every discussion, there is cacophony about the rights and privileges given to women but in reality, they still lack the status equal to men. With advancement in education system, consideration has been given to girl education. Now, almost all the countries of the world are providing compulsory education to girls. Educated women are becoming aware not only about their rights but also about their duties and responsibilities for the society and ultimately about the nation. Women are becoming key factor in the economic development of the country. Women are entering into different professions and doing wonders. Women are now engineers, astronomers, politicians, administrators, scientists etc. because of their knowledge and industriousness. But still they suffer many hardships at their workplace and in their families. Conservative societies wish that women play important in uplifting the status of their families but they also want that women should remain under the constraints of family or of men. Because of this rigid attitude of these families, professional women are facing trouble in balancing themselves between their families and work, where the women are unable to maintain harmony between their profession and household responsibilities and they become the victim of violence. Because of their experience and knowledge, they want to give their voice in the matters of the family but male dominated society take it as a threat to their ego and want to control the activities of the women. This causes conflict in the family gives rise to different types of violence. Emotional violence and economic violence are very common among professional women and are putting negative impact on the status, health and efficiency of women. There are many social factors like socio-economic status, social taboos, culture {like dowry in India} are playing their part in violence against women. Similarly there are many psychological factors like anxiety, attitude, fear acting against the status of women. In developed countries, the status of women is better than the women in developing countries. Professional women in developing area are facing more abuses in society in the form of emotional and economic violence. So, to know the influence of socio-psychological factors on the violence against professional women, the investigator has taken up this study. Objectives of the present study were to study emotional and economic violence among professional women of India, China and Thailand and to compare emotional and economic violence among professional and non-professional

women of India, China and Thailand. This study was also aimed to reveal socio-psychological influence on emotional and economic violence among professional women of India, China and Thailand, and to compare emotional and economic violence among professional and non-professional women of India. To reveal socio-psychological influence on emotional and economic violence among professional and non-professional women of India, China and Thailand was also one of the objectives of the present study. Hypotheses of the study stated that emotional violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China is very high and emotional violence is more prevalent among professional women than non-professional women of India, Thailand and China. Another hypotheses stated that there is high level of economic violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China and economic violence is more dominant among professional women than non-professional women of India, Thailand and China. Similarly the hypotheses also stated that the professional women of India, Thailand and China have strong socio-psychological influence on them and there is significant influence of socio-psychological factors on emotional violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China and there is significant influence of socio-psychological factors on economic violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China, the influence of socio-psychological factors on emotional and economic violence significantly differs among professional and non-professional women of India, Thailand and China, To assess the influence of socio-psychological factors, and emotional and economic violence among women, socio-psychological scale, emotional violence scale and economic violence scale were applied on 1200 professional and non-professional women. As triangulation approach was used to reach the conclusions, 15 case studies were conducted for qualitative analysis. The results of the study revealed that level of Emotional and economic violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China is moderate. The findings of the study further revealed that emotional violence is equally prevalent among professional and non-professional women of India, Thailand and China but economic violence among non-professional women of India, Thailand and China is more dominant as compared to professional women of these countries. It has been also observed that professional women of India, Thailand and China do not have strong socio-psychological influence on them but there is significant influence of socio-psychological factors on emotional violence among

professional women of India, Thailand and China. There is no significant influence of socio-psychological factors on economic violence among professional women of these countries. Moreover, influence of socio-psychological factors on emotional and economic violence do not differ among professional and non-professional women. After qualitative analysis, it was found that Change in family structure, self-esteem of women and will to be independent, illiteracy in the family, orthodox nature of family and society, suspicious nature of life partner, submissiveness on the part of women, drug addiction among male members of family, unequal job status, stereotype male psyche against women and unequal wages are reasons for emotional and economic violence among women.

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LIST OF TABLES

Table No.	Description	Page No.
2.1	Distribution of Items of Emotional Violence Scale (Dimension Wise)	48
2.2	Items Retained in Preliminary Draft of Emotional Violence Scale	49
2.3	Reliability of Emotional Violence Scale	51
2.4	Descriptive Statistics of Emotional Violence Scale	52
2.5	Discrimination Index of Emotional Violence Scale	52
2.6	Levels of Emotional Violence Scale	54
2.7	Norms for Women of India for Emotional Violence Scale	55
2.8	Norms for Women of China for Emotional Violence Scale	57
2.9	Norms for Women of Thailand for Emotional Violence Scale	58
2.10	Distribution of Items of Economic Violence Scale (Dimension Wise)	61
2.11	Items Retained in Final form of Economic Violence Scale	62
2.12	Reliability of Economic Violence Scale	64
2.13	Descriptive Statistics of Economic Violence Scale	65
2.14	Discrimination Index of Economic Violence Scale	65
2.15	Levels of Economic Violence Scale	67
2.16	Norms for Women of India for Economic Violence Scale	68
2.17	Norms for Women of China for Economic Violence Scale	69
2.18	Norms for Women of Thailand for Economic Violence Scale	70
2.19	Items Retained in Final form of Socio-Psychological Influence Scale	72

2.20	Reliability of Socio-Psychological Influence Scale	75
2.21	Descriptive Statistics of Socio-Psychological Influence Scale	76
2.22	Discrimination Index of Socio-Psychological Influence Scale	76
2.23	Levels of Socio-Psychological Influence Scale	77
2.24	Norms for Women of India for Socio-Psychological Influence Scale	78
2.25	Norms for Women of China for Socio-Psychological Influence Scale	79
2.26	Norms for Women of Thailand for Socio-Psychological Influence Scale	80
3.1	Frequency Distribution for Scores of Emotional Violence	85
3.2	Emotional Violence among Professional Women of India, Thailand and China (within country)	86
3.3	Emotional Violence among Professional Women (Total)	87
3.4	Difference in Emotional Violence at Workplace and in Family among Professional Women of India, Thailand and China	88
3.5	Variance in Emotional Violence at Workplace among Professional Women of India, Thailand and China (among countries)	90
3.6	Difference in Emotional Violence at Workplace among Professional Women of India, Thailand and China	90
3.7	Variance in Emotional Violence in Family among Professional Women of India, Thailand and China (among countries)	91
3.8	Difference in Emotional Violence in Family among Professional Women of India, Thailand and China	92
3.9	Variance in Emotional Violence among Professional Women of India, Thailand and China (among countries)	93
3.10	Difference in Emotional Violence among Professional Women of India, Thailand and China	94

3.11	Difference in Emotional Violence among Professional and Non-Professional Women of India	95
3.12	Difference among Professional and Non-Professional Women of Thailand	96
3.13	Difference in Emotional Violence among Professional and Non-Professional Women of China	97
3.14	Comparison of Emotional Violence among Professional and Non-Professional Women	98
3.15	Frequency Distribution for Scores of Economic Violence	101
3.16	Economic Violence among Professional Women of India, Thailand and China (among countries)	102
3.17	Economic Violence among Professional Women (Total)	102
3.18	Difference in Economic Violence at Workplace and in Family among Professional Women of India, Thailand and China (within country)	104
3.19	Variance in Economic Violence at Workplace among Professional Women of India, Thailand and China (among countries)	105
3.20	Difference in Economic Violence at Workplace among Professional Women of India, Thailand and China	106
3.21	Variance in Economic Violence in Family among Professional Women of India, Thailand and China (among countries)	107
3.22	Difference in Economic Violence in Family among Professional Women of India, Thailand and China	107
3.23	Variance in Economic Violence among Professional Women of India, Thailand and China (among countries)	108
3.24	Difference in Economic Violence among Professional Women of India, Thailand and China	109

3.25	Difference in Economic Violence at Workplace and in Family among Professional and Non-Professional Women of India	110
3.26	Difference in Economic Violence at Workplace and in Family among Professional and Non-Professional Women of Thailand	111
3.27	Difference in Economic Violence at Workplace and in Family among Professional and Non-Professional Women of China	112
3.28	Comparison of Economic Violence among Professional Women and Non-Professional of India, Thailand and China (among countries)	114
3.29	Frequency Distribution for Scores of Socio-Psychological Influence	116
3.30	Level of Socio-Psychological Influence on Professional Women of India	117
3.31	Level of Socio-Psychological Influence on Professional Women of Thailand	118
3.32	Level of Socio-Psychological Influence on Professional Women of China	118
3.33	Socio-Psychological Influence on Professional Women (Total)	119
3.34	Socio-Psychological Influence on Emotional Violence among Professional Women of India	121
3.35	Socio-Psychological Influence on Emotional Violence among Professional Women of Thailand	121
3.36	Socio-Psychological Influence on Emotional Violence among Professional Women of China	122
3.37	Socio-Psychological Influence on Economic Violence among Professional Women of India	123
3.38	Socio-Psychological Influence on Economic Violence among Professional Women of Thailand	124
3.39	Socio-Psychological Influence on Economic Violence among Professional Women of China	124

3.40	Socio-Psychological Influence among Professional and Non - Professional Women (Total)	125
3.41	Socio-Psychological Influence on Emotional and Economic Violence among Professional Women	127
3.42	Difference in Emotional Violence on Levels of Socio-Psychological Influence among Professional Women belonging to India, Thailand and China	129
3.43	Socio-Psychological Influence on Emotional and Economic Violence among Non-Professional Women	130
3.44	Difference in Emotional Violence on Levels of Socio-Psychological Influence among Non-Professional Women belonging to India, Thailand and China	131

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure No.	Description	Page No.
1	Distribution of Sample for Data Collection	46
2	Distribution of Sample for Standardization Emotional Violence Scale	50
3	Distribution of Sample for Standardization of Economic Violence Scale	63
4	Distribution of Sample for Standardization of Socio-Psychological Influence Scale	74
5	Emotional Violence among Professional Women of India, Thailand and China	166
6	Difference in Emotional Violence at Workplace and in Family among Professional Women of India, Thailand and China	167
7	Emotional Violence at Workplace and in Family among Professional and Non-Professional Women of India	168
8	Emotional Violence at Workplace and in Family among Professional and Non-Professional Women of Thailand	169
9	Emotional Violence at Workplace and in Family among Professional and Non-Professional Women of China	170
10	Emotional Violence among Professional and Non-Professional Women of India, Thailand and China	171
11	Economic Violence among Professional Women of India, Thailand and China	172
12	Economic Violence at Workplace and in Family among Professional Women of India, Thailand and China	173

13	Economic Violence at Workplace and in Family among Professional and Non-Professional Women of India	174
14	Economic Violence at Workplace and in Family among Professional and Non-Professional Women of Thailand	175
15	Economic Violence at Workplace and in Family among Professional and Non-Professional Women of China	176
16	Economic Violence among Professional Women and Non-Professional of India, Thailand and China	177
17	Socio-Psychological Influence on Professional Women of India	178
18	Socio-Psychological Influence on Professional Women of Thailand	179
19	Socio-Psychological Influence on Professional Women of China	180
20	Socio-Psychological Influence on Professional and Non - Professional Women of India, Thailand and China	181
21	Emotional Violence among Professional Women of India, Thailand and China	182
22	Economic Violence among Professional Women of India, Thailand and China	183
23	Economic Violence among Professional Women of India, Thailand and China	184

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Description
Eco V-F	Economic Violence in Family
Eco V-F-NP	Economic Violence in Family among Non-Professional Women
Eco V-F-P	Economic Violence in Family among Professional Women
Eco V-NP	Economic Violence among Non-Professional Women
Eco V-P	Economic Violence among Non-Professional Women
Eco V-WP	Economic Violence at Workplace
Eco V-WP-NP	Economic Violence at Workplace among Non-Professional Women
Eco V-WP-P	Economic Violence at Workplace among Professional Women
ECV	Economic Violence
EMV / EM	Emotional Violence
EMV-F	Emotional Violence in Family
EMV-F-NP	Emotional Violence in Family among Non-Professional Women
EMV-F-P	Emotional Violence in Family among Professional Women
EMV-WP	Emotional Violence at Workplace
EMV-WP	Emotional Violence at Workplace among Professional Women
EMV-WP	Emotional Violence at Workplace among Non-Professional Women
IND	India
Non-Pro	Non-Professional
Pro	Professional
SPI	Socio-Psychological Influence

LIST OF APPENDICES

S. No.	Description	Page No.
1	Emotional Violence Scale	i
2	Economic Violence Scale	iii
3	Socio-Psychological Influence Scale	v

CHAPTER-1

THEORETICAL ORIENTATION OF THE PROBLEM

1.1. Introduction and Review of Related Literature

Woman is very beautifully described as the significant 'other', meaning that if man is the important creature of this world, so is the woman. Woman is the base of the everyday flourishing cosmos with scientific and technological innovations. Almost all the activities of this global world revolve around the word 'woman'. The garden of this whole world looks beautiful because it is cared by a very hardworking and enduring gardener in the form of a woman who spends most of her time in nourishing and caring this garden. Gone are the days when women had to remain under veils and in the four walls of the houses. Now women have shown their existence to this global world by empowering themselves with knowledge, skills and hard work. There is no denying the fact that in today's era there is no sphere of life where women have not shown their talent and remarkable performance. If any group of this society has shown its drastic and recognizable progress in this dynamic world, it is the women. Modern woman not only breaks free from the custody of the man but also travel in space to show her potential and caliber to this world.

Women are almost one half of the world's population having enormous potential and caliber being utilized for the economic, social and human resource development of the country. In today's era women have to be more committed and responsible because of rapid social changes and fast changing urbanization process. But the history of women is not linear, nor does it have a well-organized structure. Women witnessed a series of ups and downs, having more pitfalls in history. In fact, the history of women is closely interwoven with culture, society and above all, with the lives of the people. Untangling the threads of history of women always remained a sphere of interest for many historians and thinkers. In India, during the Vedic and Mughal periods, women were exploited. However, during the Medieval and post second world war periods, women enjoyed greater freedom in the society and family. All important decisions of the family were taken only in consultation with women. Women had great freedom of mobility. But in later days they were gradually suppressed and finally neglected by the society as well as by the family. They were restricted from going out of the houses and not permitted to attend social functions, religious ceremonies, political meetings, etc. Modern world is also not a bed of roses for

women. They have been facing enormous physiological, psychological, social, economic, political and cultural problems.

These problems still exist in the form of female foetus termination, infanticide, wife battering, oppression of scheduled caste women by the upper caste people, dowry deaths, rapes, suicides, workplace abasements, etc. In other parts of the world, the history of woman was not different from the story of Indian woman. Women of the early Aryan civilization were highly respected. As early in 2000 BC, there was preference and desire for a son, but the birth of a daughter was a source of great pleasure to the family. Women were free to perform various religious and cultural ceremonies. The marriage of a daughter was not a difficult problem since she was free to choose her husband. The wife occupied an honourable and important place in the family. Around 1500 BC, the education of the daughters confined to rich families only. Religious and secular training was also given only to girls from rich and cultured families. Later on, circumstances for women changed. Women were valued only as the vehicle for bearing sons and those unfit to perform these functions, were considered useless. The position of the women thus greatly declined and deteriorated. During the Epic period, the birth of daughter became negative event because of the prevalence of marriage and cultural customs, which subordinated the position of women in society. In *Mahabhart*, *Draupadi* is described as the common property of five brothers; she was put at stake in a gambling bout. *Sita*, the ideal woman character of *Ramayana*, was put to fire ordeal to prove her chastity. She was denounced by lord *Rama* to prove himself as an ideal king. *Draupadi* did not accept her subordinate position and fought in an open assembly when *Duryodhana*, the winner of the bout, sought to derobe her. *Sita*, on the other hand, took her humiliations with fortitude and goodwill towards her husband. Even today, the willing acceptance by woman, is considered as the ideal embodiment of womanhood. Thus, emphasis on chastity and service to husband may lead to the conclusion that the women of this period were put on pedestal as goddesses, only if they lived the ideal and the virtuous life accordingly to the most rigid standards set by a male-dominated society.

According to the Holy Quran, women were respected in society because they give birth to children. The Muslim women were respected for being mothers, at the same time, they were restricted from having any freedom of taking decision and action. According to

Jaggi (2012), violence against women is because of unequal relation between men and women. Unequal division of power in favour of men gives rise to domination of men and discrimination against women by men. Jaggi considers gender violence against women as the most vulnerable act of human rights violation in which women are denied equality, security, dignity, self-worth and their right to enjoy fundamental freedom. In the same study, the UN declaration of UN on elimination violence against women defined violence, as an act that results in physical, sexual, psychological, economic harm to women. Violence against women in India is considered as endemic due to poor quality of life indicated by poverty, lack of education, high mortality rate, poor health conditions, and high fertility rate. Social reasons for violence of women include unequal status of women in terms of access, participation and rewards which is due to patriarchal and feudalistic structure of society. Almost 70% of women in India are victims to domestic violence. Awareness, generation and sensitization, health support, counseling, laws, judiciary, government, police, media can contribute in eliminating violence against women.

Nature has made a division of labour of the responsibilities of man and woman for betterment of process of evolution. In this division of labour, woman has been endowed upon with gift of motherhood and upbringing of the future generation. The woman, the mother has been the symbol of continuity of culture, tradition and religion being the binding force of the family system. Quality of life indicated how well and how badly woman performed her duties. Gradually woman withdrew to the four walls of the house to take care of the children, while man worked outside forging for food. But with the advancement of science and technology, an increasing number of women wanted to participate in economic activities of nation. These activities improve social status, make them economically independent, make them fight against the ill treatment rendered towards them by the family and society and women will be able to utilize their leisure time productively and avoid boredom.

We are living in the era where society is witnessing vital social transformations and are progressing gradually. In all sections of society, due to mechanical life, there is an increase in an unsettled state of mind and an increasing restlessness, pointing a marked tendency towards serious and fundamental changes. Most of the questions deal with the position that woman should hold in social organization and seek to determine how she can

best develop her powers and abilities in order to become a useful member of human society, endowed with equal rights and serve society according to her best capacity. The answers of these questions lies in other question i.e. in what manner should society be organized to abolish oppression, exploitation, misery and need, and how physical and mental wellbeing of individuals and of society as a whole can be achieved? It is very common that women and workers are always oppressed. The forms of oppression have differed in different ages and in various countries, but the oppression itself remained. All social dependence, exploitation and oppression is rooted in the economic dependence of the oppressed upon the oppressor. The condition is worst where population is rising at an alarming rate. Woman, as taught by the history of human development, has been in this position since an early stage.

There is always difference of opinion usually remains among scientists in regard to natural phenomena and their relation to each other but clearness and a general consension of opinion prevails. It is certain that man has also made his appearance upon the earth as an animal but that in the long course of ages he gradually evolved from a mere animal condition and that he passed through various stages during which his social relations as well as the relations between man and woman experienced many transformations. If the human organism is to develop normally and healthfully human beings, it is essential that no portion of the human life should be neglected, and that no natural impulse should be denied its normal satisfaction. Every sphere should perform the function which it has been destined by nature to perform, unless the whole organism is to suffer. Similarly, in society, development and empowerment of both male and female is essential for the progress of the society. Many societies lagged behind because of the discriminated process in favour of men prevailed there. Men were considered as core resources for social and economic development of these social set ups.

In the modern age the scenario has totally changed and women are the major part of the development of the world. Now it has become necessary to make women realize their important role in building up a modern structure of society. They can make their presence felt in making decisions for their life and society by educating and employing themselves. Education gives them knowledge, whereas power and employment gives them monetary strength, which would ultimately make them attain a better status in society. But,

still they are ignored while taking household decisions- making processes related to them. They are however, still of the opinion that their security and well-being lies in subordinating themselves to male dominating society.

Today, the modern world is divided into three parts viz, the developed countries (countries of Europe, North America, Japan and Australia), others are the developing countries (countries of Asia, Latin America, some parts of Africa) and the Third World countries (parts of Africa and some parts of Asia) on the basis of living standard, industrial base, human development index (HDI) and income per person.

In these three types of world, the social, economic and family lives of people differ. Hence, the plight of women in these three different parts of the world is also different. Women of developed world are more empowered, enjoy more rights and freedom and contribute highly to the national development. No doubt, even in these countries crimes against women are still prevailing. Women face many types of violence within their families, in the hands of their life partners, at workplace and on roadsides, but still the position of women in the advanced and technically developed world is much stronger than the position of woman in developing countries. Education system of developed countries is highly advanced and of high standard which helps women in attaining the skills and knowledge required for their profession and making them aware about their rights and responsibilities towards their family, and towards their nation. Women of developed countries are aware that their contribution in the progress of country is equally important as for the progress of their family. But the situation of women in developing world is not the same as in developed countries. Developing countries are in general those countries which have not achieved a significant degree of industrialization relative to the population and which have, in most cases a medium to low standard of living.

There is a strong correlation between low income and high population growth. In developing countries women were confined to their duties as good daughters, good wives and good mothers. These duties were well defined in these countries by patriarchal society and traditional norms of culture and life. Wifehood and motherhood were accepted as pivotal roles for women, and implementation of these roles were complete in themselves and women were not required to pursue any specialized discipline, knowledge, art or profession. In these societies the good woman was sweet, gentle, loving, caring, submissive

and ever sacrificing. The concept of the role of a woman has been best described in the anonymous Sanskrit couplet: she in relation to her husband is like a mother while cooking and serving food, secretary, while he is working, servant at his feet, courtesan in his bed and earth-like in forbearance. Cohen (2006) in his study *The Western Contrast* revealed that in contrast with the extreme condition of women in developing countries, the condition of women in western countries is very much improved and outstanding. Young women in United States and Europe have equal chances as young men to acquire a college degree which means that these college degrees are not confined to traditional occupations for women, such as teaching and nursing but acquisition of variety of knowledge and skills. Women enter law and medical schools in growing numbers. As of the year 2000, women composed 47% of law school students in United States and 42% of legal aid attorneys and public defenders in the U.S. were women. In U.K., women compose 60% of medical students and 70% are studying in universities. One third of the professional degrees in law, medicine and business in North America and Western Europe are now granted to women. Consequently women's representation in public offices in these parts of the world has risen dramatically. According to U.S. department of labour, women's bureau, 38% as of 2005 held managerial and professional positions, and 23% of chief executives officers were women.

Traditionally, the role of women was restricted to household work in developing countries. An invisible difference has been created in the position of women in different countries by the image and leadership provided to them in their respective countries. The diversity and importance of the economic and social roles played by women in National life in developing countries has not been appreciated by planners and policy makers, so development projects have been directed mainly at men and projects for social welfare at women. A trend observed in most developing countries is the indication of women participation in important decisions in national life. Women have participated and featured more largely in programs for health, education and family welfare but generally been forgotten in the designing of economic development programs. But as the economic scenario is changing, the life of woman is changing too. In spite of the adverse circumstances, woman work hard for survival. She organizes herself against injustice, she works to preserve the environment and create new awareness about income. Competitive

world gives her a chance to discover their potential to earn, to survive and to develop self-esteem.

Education is a primary necessity whether it is viewed as an asset in raising earning capacity, as a gateway to knowledge and information, or as a spur to inculcate values of concern for social transformation and establishment of gender equality for women. Elementary education empowers women by providing information and confidence, while higher education emboldens them so that they become confident about entering into any field or profession which was not previously open to them. The scenario of women's employment had thrown up new challenges at the beginning of new millennium. Large number of women are involving themselves in various employments and hence, shouldering both household and workplace responsibilities. Caplow, Hicks and Wattenberg (2001) in their study *The First Measured Century* have explored that in United States, during 20th century, women took part in every aspect of life. In 1924, 87% of married women were involved in housework. By 1977, this figure reduced to 43%., and by 1999, it had fallen suddenly to 14 %. As the time and effort required for household chores diminished due to various technical helps, married women no longer needed to stay at home. Public attitude towards women employment shifted dramatically from disapproval to approval. Women coming back home in late hours of evening is now no longer a surprise for the world.

As every coin has two sides, similar is the case of women. Women's entry in the economic sphere of the country and their interference in man-dominated workplace has also given rise to various problems. Hence, most developing countries have undertaken multiple programs for the upliftment of women but despite benefits, they increase inequality between different sections of the population and between men and women which gives rise to many types of violence against women in the country. In the present industrial environment of society having influence of western culture, man has become hedonistic, consumerist and xenophilic. To achieve these ends, man has become mad for materialistic gains, which affect human social life badly.

In the present social life, human beings have become too greedy due to social change affecting cultural diffusion and globalization, due to which many social stigmas have emerged of which women have become victims. Singh and Gupta (2008) explored

issues related to violence against women influenced by societal set up under the title 'Domestic Violence' against women. They observed that throughout the history of mankind, women remained sufferers of violence and crimes of various types due to defective social formation of societies or numerous other internal or external factors. They further explored that patriarchal Indian society, which has its own socio-culture system, has been an oppressive one with regard to the life and position of women. According to their explorations, social traditions and cultural patterns, mostly sanctioned and governed by religion did not provide much liberty to women in the past. In the past, women used to suffer violence silently but with the passage of time, voice against crime and violence started rising. Still, violence against women exists in society though form and nature has changed. Dhar (2005) explored incidences of domestic violence against women in different countries and found that around the world, on an average, one in every three women experience violence in intimate relationships. Women and girls in Pakistan confront high level of violence. Dhar further explained that in many countries, women generally fall easy prey to traditional practices in violation of human rights. The main reasons behind this phenomenon were patriarchal ethos and socio-cultural values. Dowry was also the major reason for violence against women in third world nations.

Though human beings are considered rational living beings, they have been gifted by the Almighty with bigger brains to think, reason and analyse. They have been endowed with moving hands to act and do creative things for the use of human beings. But the human disposition has made them very greedy, acquisitive and exploitative too. As such, human beings always think of their own interests and for materializing their own interests and generally ignore other's interests. Their tendency always leads to many kinds of violence and evils. Now, due to social stigmas, crimes in the society have increased, especially against woman. It is also true that social situation always continues to change and affects a large section of the society. The Greek philosopher, Heraclitus said that everything is in flux and every social phenomenon continuously changes, so change in the status of woman was sure to occur. Women who were worshipped in the past are now continuously tortured, molested and raped in society. Bad treatment of woman by man is now a common custom. Dowry is the curse of this social stigma, which is badly affecting women of the present age. Of course, many women earn but due to their distinct

responsibilities they always have to do all household work. Their husbands do not contribute in their work. As such working women remain very busy and cannot add to their efficiency though they are as intelligent as their male partners. That is the reason, the women prefer to work in comfortable and less competitive environment.

Lehal (2012) compared job satisfaction of women working in public and private sectors. Job security, salary, workload, self-growth, welfare facilities, job suitability, promotion channels considered as sub factors in job satisfaction. It was revealed that women working in public sector are more satisfied than women working in private sector. Job security, tension for job, welfare facilities and promotion channels were highlighted as sub factors having significant impact on job satisfaction in public sector whereas salary growth, job suitability and team spirit were highlighted as significant sub-factors in job satisfaction in private sector. It has found that high salary and promotion by the private sector do not attract women as compared to relaxed and tension free job in public sector. The reason may be work related violence of women by different manners in private sector. Anti-property feeling is also a part of this, as parents think that their children of a particular gender are another's property and it is a social obligation to send off their girl child.

Singh & Gupta (2005) in their article, "Domestic Violence against Women: Some Observations", discussed the factors responsible for violence against women. According to them, cultural traditions of society are responsible for society's bias against women. In Indian society, patriarchal system regulates the life of women. Women are not only socialized into being silent spectators of their sufferings, but are also made to realize that, they are supposed to endure the unbearable myths of culture like wife beating, which is regarded as an act of love but is also responsible for the sufferings of the fairer sex. Many religious sanctions are also responsible for the delicate condition of woman in society, as opined by Singh and Gupta. Some religious customs adore woman as a weak and fragile component of society who is dependent on man from birth till death. During wars or armed conflicts women and children are disproportionately the target and constitute the major portion of victims. Singh and Gupta (2005) also highlighted the role of mass media in disgracing women. The woman is used as a 'sex symbol' in commercial advertisements. Contemporary channels are running programs which emphasize bigamy or extra marital relationships.

Another social and cultural factor which deteriorate the image of woman in society is the dowry system. Dowry can escalate into harassment, threat and abuse for the woman, even leading to the killing of woman. This article further made the economic factors responsible for the victimisation of woman. Women's economic dependence is also a factor behind violence and crime against them. Economic factors include limited access to cash and credit, discriminatory laws regarding inheritance property rights and maintenance after divorce and widowhood. Legal and political factors also have their role in violence against women (Singh and Gupta, 2006). Modern technology has also contributed to the miserable condition of women in the form of cyber-crime. Swamy (2012) worked on upcoming trends in victimisation of women in cyber-crime and found that as the facility of internet become more popular, cases of cyber-crime against women are increasing. Lack of cyber-crime investigation capabilities in police and ineffective law enforcement are the reasons for not preventing cyber-crime to occur. The study suggests that there is high need of recognizing cyber-crime against women as many of them are framed within the broader societal systems which privilege men over women.

The family is a universal social institution. In spite of its countless forms and variations, the family occupies a central place in society. Family as a close kinship unit is expected to look after the health, economic, psychological and social needs of its members. It was for this reason that family was treated as social security for the members. But a woman faces a hostile environment even in the family. The male dominated system of high technology, rather than offering relief, has contributed to the intensification of discrimination against women. Parents can now detect the sex of a foetus and upon learning that the sex of the unborn child is female, many women choose, or are forced to abort.

Girl children are even discriminated on the basis of food. While boys are sent to school, girls often stay home to look after younger siblings and to help with household chores. Marriages are mostly arranged by parents or brothers. The model wife is taught that she must be ready to sacrifice her life for the honour of her husband and for his family. Nigam (2002) held patriarchy as a major factor which legitimizes and validates violence and certain cultural institutions' beliefs which help society for continuation of violence against women. Moreover, gender specific socialization, cultural definition of appropriate gender roles and expectations of roles within relationships, beliefs in inherent superiority

of males, male as head of the family and marital customs are also responsible for the bad condition of women in society, according to Nigam (2002).

In all societies, liberty and autonomy of women is undermined by cultural institutions, beliefs, and practices which contribute to violence against women. Certain marriage practices like dowry and bride-wealth are also responsible to put women and girls under the disadvantaged group. In many developing countries, demand of dowry both before and after marriage has been ever increasing in recent years. It has become an inevitable part of marriages. Those parents who are unable to pay, their daughters are sufferers of harassments, threats and abuses. In extreme cases a woman is killed or driven to suicide, freeing the husband to pursue another marriage and dowry. Even widows are treated badly. Widows does not have choice to remarry. She is forced to get married either according to her parents or according to her in-laws. Usually such kind of marriages are compromises rather than being institutions of love and belongingness. In earlier society, the condition of widow women was more miserable as compared to modern society.

Violence against widow women is more severe. Widows were treated as a curse to the society. Hence, they were deprived of even taking decision about their lives. Bala (2012) deliberated that widows were found in all age groups, castes, religions and in all areas of Indian sphere during British rule. She found that remarriage of widows is not a problem in Punjab but there were various terms and conditions regarding marriage of widows. In order to maintain complete control over the widow and free from issues related to womanhood, widows were deprived of their children, not allowed to marry outside the family. If a woman went against all such things, she was murdered by the family of her deceased husband. In many parts and castes of Punjab the widow was forced to marry the youngest and in some cases the eldest brother of her deceased husband. She has no will in choosing her husband. In case a widow remarried a stranger, she lost all controls of guardianship of her children.

In many parts of Asia and Africa, husbands are expected to pay “bride wealth” to compensate the bride's family for the loss of labor in her natal home. This exchange has become commercialized, with inflated bride wealth leaving many men with the impression that they have “purchased” a wife. In a survey conducted by Megarbio and Cabarde (2009) in the Eastern Cape Province of South Africa, and quoted that 82% of women said it is

culturally accepted that, if a man pays *lobola* (bride wealth) for his wife, it means that he owns her. 72% of women themselves agreed with this statement. Both marriage traditions—either dowry or bride wealth—undermine the ability of women to escape abusive relationships. Parents on the Indian subcontinent are reluctant to allow their daughters to return home for fear of having to pay a dowry for second time, whereas in bride wealth cultures, women's parents must repay the man if their daughter leaves the marriage. It is tragic for women in India that even being in abusive and horrible conditions, they cannot leave that relationship as they have no place to take shelter. Parents always force them to go back to their husbands' homes.

Cultural attitudes toward female chastity and male honor also serve to justify violence against women and to intensify its consequences. In parts of Latin America and the nearby parts, a man's honor is often linked to the sexual “purity” of the women in his family. If a woman is “defiled” sexually, either through rape or by engaging voluntarily in sex outside marriage, she ‘disgraces’ the family honor. For example, in some Arab societies the only way to “cleanse” the family honor is to kill the offending woman or girl. A study conducted by Raza (2012) of female homicide in Alexandria, Egypt, found that 47% of all women killed, were murdered by a relative after they had been raped. It is estimated that several hundred Arab women die each year as a result of honor killings.

Culture is neither static nor monolithic. Women's rights activists often argue that communities must dismantle those aspects and factors of culture that oppress women while preserving those which play their part in uplifting their condition. In the words of a Ghanaian lawyer “A culture that teaches male mastery and domination over women must be altered”. Women working for women's human rights movement point out that cultural practices and beliefs are often taken as an excuse to justify practices which oppress and violate women. Sudanese physician Nahid Toubia asks, “Why is it only when women want to bring about change for their own benefit that culture and custom become sacred and unchangeable?” Activists in India and Bangladesh likewise have adapted a traditional system of local justice, to address domestic violence. For example, when a woman is beaten, the West Bengali NGO Shramajibee Mahila Samity sends a female organizer to the village to consult the individuals and families involved in the violence against women. The organizer then facilitates to turn the discussion in a pro-woman direction. Collectively, the

community arrives at a proposed solution, which is formalized in writing and is monitored by a local committee. Mehrotra (2012) debated on the issue of marital property right for divorced and separated women in India. It is explored that divorced women in India ought to have a right to marital property but in practice they are never able to exercise this right. This right is constantly violated in every part of the country as most of the property remains in the hands of the man or his parental family. The study shows that while 23% of women owned land during their marriage, only 6% owned land after divorce or separation. Although the man and his parental family had bought land only in 39% of cases but they managed to grab more land in another 30% cases.

Mehrotra (2012) many loopholes in the law which enhance economic violence against women. The woman has to provide evidence regarding her husband's income after divorce. Lawyers and researchers concur that it is impractical to expect the woman to gather proofs regarding the income of her former husband. Upon divorce, serious efforts are usually made to conceal income and property. Husband's wealth or property are transferred to the names of his brothers or other family members. In this case, just a portion of income or property go to the wife. Similarly, Dhillon (2012) observed that there are several practices prevalent in society against girl child and all of these practices are discriminatory in nature. Female foeticide is a crime against girl child which has been evolved because of the preference of son in Indian society. Another reason for the desirability of girl child is the demand of dowry. A large segment of Indian population belongs to middle class. It becomes very difficult for Indian society to educate the daughter, to fulfill her desires and then spending good amount on her marriage. So all these practices make girl child a liability on parents. Liabilities of girls and increasing crime against women prohibit the parents not to have a girl child. Though there is a law against female foeticide but there are many loopholes in implementation which makes it ineffective.

Discrimination against gender is not prevalent in India rather it is the problem of all developing countries. Zannettino's (2012) article explores the factors which have an impact on domestic violence in African refugee communities, with specific reference to the Liberian community in South Australia. The findings of the study suggested that disruption to traditional gender roles has an impact on domestic violence at the cultural, socioeconomic, familial, and individual levels and that women's experience of domestic

violence must be understood in relation to the acute and prolonged stressors of war, loss, and displacement. On the same line of thought, the study conducted by Gallagher and Parrott (2011) examined masculine gender role stress (MGRS) as a mediator of the relation between adherence to dimensions of a hegemonic masculinity and hostility toward women (HTW). Among a sample of 338 heterosexual men, results indicated that masculine gender role stress mediated the relation between adherence to the status and anti-femininity norms, but not the toughness norm, and hostility toward women. Adherence to the toughness norm maintained a positive association with hostility towards women. These findings suggest that men's hostility toward women develops via multiple pathways that are associated with different norms of hegemonic masculinity. Implications for the prediction of men's aggression against women are discussed. Fast developing countries and countries with stable economy also has similar problems of gender discrimination. Barrett, Habibov and Chernyak (2012) conducted a study to examine the prevalence and ecological correlates of intimate partner violence against women in Ukraine. A nationally representative sample of ever-married female respondents of the 2007 Ukraine Demographic Health Survey was used for this analysis. The findings of the study suggest that although numerous ecological factors predict women's experiences of emotional, physical, and sexual intimate partner violence, two factors were common correlates of all three forms of violence: the frequent intoxication of women's partners and the exhibition of marital controlling behaviors by male perpetrators.

Many developing countries are allocating one fourth part of their national budget to education, and some of them are spending more. Moreover, the developing countries have fortunately rejected at the very outset of their independence, any form of legal discrimination against women at all levels with regard to education and participation in the political life of the country. Yet in these parts of the world, the number of girls attending schools is very small as compared to boys. In a socially advanced country such as Sweden, it has been observed that if whole working potential of the female population is exploited, there would be a 25% increase in the national income, and if discrimination against women and all other barriers were completely eliminated, there would be an increase of approximately 50% in national income. Kaur (2012) advocated empowerment of women by reservation in public as well as in private sector jobs. It is expected that by this effort

decision making skills among women may improve which ultimately can be helpful in opposing others' directions for gender related abortions. Provision of free medical facility, high old age pension, additional special increments in salary, free education, vocational and skill development training, high employment opportunities are suggested for empowerment of women. Kaur also advocated permanent cancellation of medical licenses of the guilty medical practitioners along with the provision of bride's right on the property of the husband immediately after the marriage. It has also been seen that crime against women is also related to their lack of awareness about their rights.

Education can help in empowering women and also help them in their economic independence. Government should make sincere efforts to ensure education to women through various beneficial schemes. Meenakshi (2012) revealed the significant change in crime cases reported against women from 2001 to 2009 which has been found to be 143795 to 203804 respectively. Crime against girl child was also presented in addition to crime against women in which a slight decrease was observed from 1999 to 2009 being 11109 to 9413 respectively. Meenakshi also pointed out that only about 9 to 10% crime cases against women and girl child are reported whereas the actual picture will definitely be a cause of worry. She supported women's education and provisions to raise economic status of women, highlighting different schemes like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA); Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Scheme (KGBVS); District Primary Education Program (DPEP); Mahita Samakhya (MS); Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS); the Total Literacy Campaign (TLC) etc. Women empowerment can be enhanced by getting maximum benefits out of these schemes which ultimately result in strengthening women and eradicating violence against them. Kaur's (2012) study of women domestic workers of Punjab revealed that women domestic workers belong to socio-economic weaker strata of the society. They are unable to fulfill their basic expenditure even after earning from different sources. They have problems while getting loans from banks and other institutions. Their household conditions and level of education are very poor and some strong policy measures are required to overcome these problems. The study shows that wage rate of domestic workers is very low and on the other hand, their working hours are very long. Government should make them aware about various beneficiary schemes and programs run by the government. Moreover, effective legislation protection regarding harassment of domestic working

women at workplace is the need of an hour. Their literacy and poverty are the two main factors which result into their exploitation at workplace. Free education and provision of various employment schemes will help in eradication of exploitation against women domestic workers.

Our constitution has guaranteed equal rights to women. But how far this is implemented is a big question mark, because women need courage to demand and defend their rights. The process of decision making is not very effective in case of women because they are mostly illiterate. Smriti (2009) highlighted that in rural areas of all developing countries, girls are often barred from education, both because schools are few and far, and their families cannot afford their transport or fear for their safety or because their labour is vitally needed in the house and on the farms. Women's empowerment process which does not aim to deliver services, but seeks to bring about changes in women's perspectives about themselves and that of society in regard to women's traditional roles. Women through education will be able to liberate themselves from their own psychological and social constraints. It will enable them to have self-respect and better image. It will free them from a sense of dependency and powerlessness. By becoming educated, women can be emotionally, socially and economically empowered.

Formal education helps an individual to know what is happening outside one's immediate surroundings by making him aware about problems and opportunities. It also facilitates the person to develop rational outlook towards life. Education widens the horizon and makes the individual able to get jobs of high prestige and with high economic returns. Further, higher education enhances one's social prestige. Efforts have been made to find out the association between the level of education one has and the quality of interpersonal relations. A few researches indicated that the less education a person has, the more likely he or she is to approve and support violence. Hence, educated women have less chances of physical or domestic violence because an empowered women have a positive self- image and have greater access to knowledge and resources and greater ability to overcome restrictions imposed on them by customs, beliefs and practices. With the approach towards education in the modern period, the woman started identifying her individuality and has become more self- reliant and developed her self- esteem. Today she has become self-employed and plays a vital role in the overall development of her family. She has become

brave, straightforward and proud. She has come forward as a social reformer, a great politician, an economist, a scientist and much more. But still according to Indian Stat.com which in 2004 made an effort to access the state wise data regarding crime against women, it showed high incidences of crimes against women in different states of India. The comparison of crime rates indicated that Madhya Pradesh topped the country in respect of rape cases (2875 cases) followed by Uttar Pradesh (1397 cases) and Bihar (1390 cases). The highest number of crimes of cruelty on women by husbands and relatives were reported in Andhra Pradesh (8388 cases) followed by Maharashtra (5646 cases). The main reasons cited for such crimes in the state of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar were the orthodox and superstitious behaviour of the people towards women, illiteracy and economic dependence of women on men. It could, however, be argued further that inter-caste conflicts were also responsible for higher incidence of crime against women in such states of India.

But some people, however, are of the opinion that couples with the low level of education are less prone to violence than those who have attained higher education. It is argued that low level of education does not cause violence but only deepens the frustration. The reason for more violence among those who have higher education may be that women gaining independence of thought as well as money are considered as a threat to the dominating position of male members of the family. However, education can provide people with alternatives for resolving family disagreements. It is therefore expected that with the help of education individual learns different mechanisms to resolve the conflict in relationships. The women with low education designate their complete dependency because with low educational level background they will not be able to have economic independence or would be engaged in occupations with low economic returns and low prestige. But working women face many problems while going out for work. Kaur and Kaur (2012) observed that women are abused by all sections of society like professors, lawyers, doctors, police etc. Eve-teasing and other acts of sexual harassment have become so prevalent that people have started ignoring it. Sharing the delegation of fourth United Nations conference on women, Kaur and Kaur highlighted that delegates from all over the world wanted their respective governments to frame strong legislation for handling exploitation of working women. British women want to frame strategies for helping the

black women, disabled women and prostitutes. American and Indonesian women demanded safety of women at streets during nights and Chinese women wanted safety at home. It is emphasized in conclusion that sexual harassment is not limited to harasser and harassed but it is an organizational problem.

Women's participation in the development of the country in the developing world not only uplifts the progress of the country but their employment certainly holds the key to improvement in the status of women. Employment determines the level of food availability, nutrition and the level of other essential demands. This type of life pattern plays key role in productivity while it also determines the structure of the households and the relationships within the family. On the other hand, education is equally important, for education determines aspirations, technology, and productivity, vertical and horizontal growth and mobility. Education also changes the perception of costs and values of human beings and their contribution to household economy and to the nation. In 1921, when USSR was about to launch on a countrywide electrification plan for which it was claimed that it would show the way of progress and development to Soviet commission, it also highlighted that even four years of traditional education at school also plays vital role for the growth and progress of the country as much as the generation of electricity.

Though women's participation has increased the economic attainment of different countries but globalization has offered very less as far as work participation of women is concerned. The research conducted by Singh & Singh (2012) revealed that globalization has not made any positive effect on work participation in both rural and urban India. The work participation of female workers in rural area was 24.8% in 1983 whereas in the year 2009-10, it was 20.1% and in case of urban areas, work participation was 12% in 1983 but in 2009-10, it decreased to 11.9%. It was found that participation of female workers in workforce in both rural and urban areas recorded decline after the introduction of neo-liberal policies.

In case of those who have higher education, may be in better position to gain economic independence and they may start questioning the dominant position of their husbands. Such a threat is not tolerated by their husbands and they use emotional and economic violence as their ultimate way to maintain their dominant position in the family. The working wives may not accept the dominant position of the husband in family decision

making and raising questions about asymmetrical and unbalanced conjugal relations. Such a situation may prompt the husband to use violence to retain his dominant position.

Motohashi and Yang (2008) explored that interpersonal violence is a deep-rooted phenomenon like other social phenomena. It is influenced by a wide spectrum of causes at societal, community, relationships and individual levels. Interpersonal violence may therefore also be closely related to globalization for its impacts on economic and social processes at national and regional levels. Cohen (2006) explored that punitive cultures, have beliefs, norms and social institutions that legitimize and therefore, perpetuate violence against women. He found that in many African countries women are deprived of property rights and hence, suffer violence after their husbands' demise. He also explored that honour killing is prevalent in Muslim countries, especially Pakistan and Afghanistan where customary laws are more powerful than formal laws which add in the suffering of women in these lands. Dowry related violence occurs predominantly in the countries of South Asia which results in parents' preference for son to daughter against heavy cost of providing dowry. Another impact of dowry system leads to proliferation of female foeticide. The study concluded that in contrast to the dire condition of women in developing countries, the condition of women in western countries is far better and they are entering in the male dominant professions and hence, enjoy the benefits of economic freedom.

Bhanot (2007) conducted a study to examine attitude of men toward violence against women of South Asian ancestry and examined the influence of gender role attitudes and acculturation on violence against women. In the current study, the researcher found that acculturation and attitudes towards violence against women were related with gender role/ attitudes. One hundred male South Asian university students were administered questionnaires that measured their acculturation, gender role attitudes and attitudes towards wife beating. Results of the study indicated that gender role attitudes established the relationship between acculturation and attitude towards violence against women. This means that lower acculturation is related to higher acceptance of wife assault because lower levels of acculturation are related to more restrictive and conservative beliefs about the roles of men and women.

In developing world today women are playing a paramount role in the socio-economic destiny of the country. In fact, the pace of the economic development of the

country can be accelerated by enhancing the status, position and living conditions of women in a country. Participation of women in the process of economic development is greatly acknowledged even though its degree varies from country to country. Women in the developing world are becoming aware about the importance of education, their role in the socio- economic development of the country and hence, they are entering into different professions. But the irony is that economic independence of women and their contribution in the national economic development do not guarantee violence free environment for them. Nandy (2012) reported the workplace sexual harassment survey conducted by centre for transforming India. It has been found that among 600 female employees working in the IT sector across India, almost 50% women reported to have been subjected to abusive language, physical contact or had superiors seek sexual favours. 47% female employees did not know where to report sexual harassment and 91% did not report for fear of victimized.

According to Tripathy (2003) professional women are represented as ambitious, neurotic, highly arrogant in appearance or mannerisms, unscrupulous in their dealings, incapable of coping in their relationships, their parenting and marriage is considered as distorted and trivialized. Singh (2012) deliberated that in family and in society, the role played by a working women has become a controversial issue. For meeting the financial requirements of family and for the economy of the country, a modern woman has entered into various work avenues. But she has to struggle hard in family and in society for being an earning member. Though her responsibility increases but she loses her respect in society. They are being accused of being immoral. From home to workplace and vice-versa, she is harassed by eve-teasers, co-workers, superior authorities. Working women are victims of insults, comments, misbehavior of co-workers and their authorities but most of these offences go unreported. It is clear that working women's position is precarious in family and society during journey at workplace. Singh told that the plight of working women cannot be improved through legislation alone but change in societal outlook towards working women is very much required to bring real emancipation for working women.

A survey conducted on 'Intimate Partner Violence' suggests that there is wide range of prevalence of intimate partner violence and in Paraguay and Philippines, 10% of women surveyed reported being assaulted by an intimate partner (Heise, Ellsberg and

Gottemoeller, 2008), compared to 22% in U.S.A. (Tjaden and Thonnes, 2008), 29% in Canada and 34% in Egypt. Other studies have shown that 3% of women in Australia, USA and Canada had been assaulted by a partner in previous 12 months as compared to 27% ever partnered women in Leon and 38% of currently married women in South Korea. Physical violence in intimate relationships was often accompanied by psychological abuse. Punjab State Human Rights (PSHR) in 2011 reported that within the last five years, there has been 1.5% increase in violence against women. It was found that in 2005 only 523 complaints against violence among women were registered whereas in 2010 these complaints increased to 723. These complaints were against exploitation of women, exploitation at workplace, demanding dowry, deaths due to dowry. In 2009-10, most of the complaints were related to dowry. It was explored that the numbers of complaints had been increasing after the organization of PSHR.

Profession is significant to people from many angles. It brings money and is the source of livelihood for most. It confers status in the family and enhances prestige in the community. It places the individual in a network of social relations with people at the work place. It makes the individual busy most of the time in a day. It is the principle characteristic of family to assign roles and to confer authority on the members of the family. On the basis of age and sex, different roles are allotted to different family members. Harder work outside the home is generally assigned to males while females take care of lighter domestic work, mainly because of their child bearing function, which of course tests their patience.

Women normally work either to supplement the family or for survival, if they have no other source of income. Deepti (2011) viewed that it certainly secured that there is increase in the number of working women in the era of universalization and unindividualisation but the nature of work, representation of women and wages is still very delicate in case of women. In this article, it was opined that women who are coming at the forefront for national as well as social development are only those who get good education which leads to their social identification. Hence, according to this article the difference in male and female lies only at the part of educational facilities provided to them, and not in their mental and physical development. It is only the kind of social and family education which lead woman to the back foot and doesn't let her develop her personality. It has also been explored that any kind of social discrimination gives rise to problems of depression

among women. Hence, depression is more common among women than men. As per the occupation among women is concerned, it was opined that only 12 - 13% were involved in profession whereas others are only limited to household work. Those who are working, 90% women are involved in an unorganized sector and from them 80% are agricultural labourers and 20% are involved in construction. Further, it was reported that those women who are involved in a profession, 40% to 60% among them agree that they are the victims of emotional or physical violence either at work place or at home. Finally, it was opined that there should be strict law against violence among woman to change their situation.

Gill (2012) deliberated on gender discrimination in work participation. The research study was conducted in Haryana in which inter-district data were presented which highlighted increase in work participation in rural areas than in urban areas. In rural area work participation rate is 42.93% against 32.30% that of urban areas. Work participation rate with respect to gender exhibited a gender gap of 23.18% in the state holistically. It was revealed that male work participation rate was increased from 42.51% (1991) to 50.49% (2001). In the same decade, female work participation rate has been increased from 10.76% (1991) to 27.31% (2001). So the significant difference is highlighted in the study in the increase of rate of work participation. Female work participation is 14.51% higher than that of male. The increase in rate of male work participation is 1.98% against 16.55% increase in work participation of females.

In developing countries violence against women is very common. Daily newspapers are flooded with crimes against women. Not only the illiterate women or house wives become the victim of violence but the highly qualified or professional women are prove to the same kind of oppression. If illiterate women or housewives are the victims of physical violence, the professional women are the victims of emotional and economic violence which are the more severe forms of violence against women. Gonzales de Olarte and Llosa (2008) explored the relationship between poverty and emotional violence by interviewing 359 women in Lima and Peru. They found that the percentage of poor women (based on the National Living Standards Survey) who suffered domestic violence was higher than the percentage of non-poor women. They concluded that poverty seems to be an aggravating factor in all types of violence, especially domestic violence.

Violence against women is the most pervasive yet least recognized human rights abuse in the world. It results in profound health problem, minimizing women's energy, compromising their physical health, and eroding their self-esteem. Despite its high costs, almost every society in the world has social institutions that legitimize, obscure and deny abuse. The same acts of violence that would be punished if directed at employees, a neighbour or an acquaintance often go unchallenged when men direct them at women, especially within the family. In this regard the situation is same in developing and developed world. Women in high income countries are also the sufferers of violence either at the hands of their husbands or at work sites. Punjabi Tribune in 2010 reported that in Finland, in total murders, 20% women are killed by their husbands in domestic violence according to National Research Institute of Legal Policy.

WHO's (2002) statistics explored that average women killed in Finland in domestic violence is more than the murder of women in European Union. Finland women are known for determination and independence but every tenth woman is the victim of domestic violence. Inequilibrium produced by the world wars in Finland and Men's posting on front for defense are reasons for increasing domestic violence against women. Similarly, National Family Health Survey III conducted a study on the most populated state of India regarding punishable offences against women under the Indian Penal Code and the protectors of women from domestic violence Act of 2004. It was found that Bihar is the state with the highest number of women having been beaten by their husbands. According to the Survey, 50% of women in Bihar have been beaten by their husbands and 32% of women justified violence against themselves, if a woman argues with her spouse, who shows disrespect to her in laws, or is suspected of having an extra marital relationship. The irony was that more than half the surveyed adults in their age group of 15-49 (5.7%) believe that it is justified for a husband to beat his wife under specific circumstances. It has been found that 66% males in the violence wealth index scales have perpetrated violence on their wives and those who fall in the highest wealth index were not far behind at 56%. Wife beating in middle-class homes stood at 55%. The survey formed nuclear families were likely to record more widespread violence with 63% women saying they were victims of domestic violence. The survey also found that H.P. with 6% reporting the least number of women being beaten by their husbands.

Violence against women and girls continues to be a global epidemic that kills, tortures them physically, psychologically, sexually and economically. It is one of the most pervasive act of human rights violations, denying women and girls equality, security, dignity, self-worth, and their right to enjoy fundamental freedom. Violence against women is present in every country, cutting across boundaries of culture, class, education, income, ethnicity and age. Even though almost all societies of the world are against violence against women, the reality is that violations against women's human rights are often sanctioned under the garb of cultural practices and norms, or through misinterpretation of religious tenets. Moreover, when the woman suffers violence within her family, it is silently ignored by the law and order of a country. The global dimensions of this violence are alarming, as highlighted by studies on its incidence and prevalence. No society can claim to be free of such violence, the only variation is in the patterns and trends that exist in countries and regions. Specific groups of women which are more vulnerable, include women of minority groups, indigenous and migrant women, refugee women and those in situations of armed conflict, women in institutions and detention, women with disabilities, female children, and elderly women.

Violence in the domestic sphere is usually perpetrated by males who are, or who have been, in positions of trust and intimacy and power – husbands, boyfriends, fathers, fathers-in-law, stepfathers, brothers, uncles, sons, or other relatives. Domestic violence is in most cases violence perpetrated by men against women. Women can also be violent, but their actions account for a small percentage of domestic violence. Violence against women is often a cycle of abuse that manifests itself in many forms throughout their lives. Even at the very beginning of her life, a girl may be the target of sex-selective abortion or female infanticide in cultures where son-preference is prevalent.

During childhood, violence against girls may include enforced malnutrition, lack of access to medical care and education, incest, female genital mutilation, early marriage, and forced prostitution or bonded labour which they go on to suffer throughout their adult lives – battered, raped and even murdered at the hands of intimate partners. Other crimes of violence against women include forced pregnancy, abortion or sterilization, and harmful traditional practices such as dowry-related violence, sati (the burning of a widow on the funeral pyre of her husband), and killings in the name of honour. And in later life, widows

and elderly women may also experience abuse. While the impact of physical abuse may be more 'visible' than psychological scarring but repeated humiliation and insults, forced isolation, limitations on social mobility, constant threats of violence and injury, and denial of economic resources are more subtle and insidious forms of violence. The intangible nature of psychological abuse makes it harder to define and report, leaving the woman in a situation where she is often made to feel mentally destabilized and powerless.

Chamberland, Fortin and Lise (2007) conducted a study to determine whether a person's cognitions regarding violence against women and violence against children within the family are associated with recourse to violent behavior toward them; and the extent to which an adult who has a narrow conception of violence against women also has a narrow conception with regard to violence toward children. Thirty men and 32 women took part in the study. Respondents recognized physical aggression more easily than psychological aggression, rated it more severely, and used it more often against their children than their spouses. Further, cognitions regarding violence against women and of parental violence against children appear to be strongly associated. The results of the study also suggested that the conception of violence towards women is associated with violence toward children. Another study conducted by Higginbotham et.al (2007) assessed the association between adult attachment styles, religiosity, and courtship violence as experienced by females. Results of the study indicated significant relationships between adult attachment styles and religiosity on reports of victimization from intimate partners. The results further, suggested that females with low religiosity and insecure attachment styles experience more courtship violence than females reporting high religiosity and secure attachment styles.

Violence against women is different from interpersonal violence in general. The nature and patterns of violence against men typically differ from those against women. Men are more likely than women to be victimized by a stranger or casual acquaintance. Women are more likely than men to be victimized by a family member or intimate partner. There is decline in the population of women as compared to men in India (Thind, 2011). It was reported that in the past, females were killed after birth but now female foeticide has replaced it. Hence, gender difference is increasing at alarming rate in India. For reducing this gender gap, government has started many girl child welfare programmes like *Save Girl Child*, *Nanhi Chhaan*, *Ladli Yojna* for education for girls. To make the people aware,

women studies and development centers have been established in many universities. Government has established many acts to improve the situation of women. Feminine history and eco-feminism are the result of such steps of government for the welfare of women. Thind opines that women day observations, quizzes on women, conferences and seminars are organized to improve the status of women in society and make people aware about the sufferings and efficiencies of women. He viewed that women to be worshipped not only at the time of '*Kanjkan*' but should be given respectful place in society. He also found that women are working ten times more than men in a day/ night from kitchen to market.

There are many forms of violence against women. Besides physical and sexual violence which are commonly known, emotional and economic violence are also prevailing in the same intensity in the social set up.

Emotional violence has been defined as the rejection, ignoring, criticizing, and isolation or terrorizing an individual, all of which have the effect of eroding his/her self-esteem. Emotional violence is like brain washing in which the victim's self-confidence, sense of self-worth, trust in one's own perceptions and self-concept are systematically destroyed. Emotional violence cuts in to the very core of a person, creating scars that may be far deeper and more lasting than physical ones. Emotionally violated woman has become so beaten down that she blames herself for the violence. Her self-esteem becomes so low that she clings to the violator. Emotionally violated woman can become so convinced that she is worthless and she believes that no one else could want her. She stays in grip of violence because she believes that she cannot go anywhere.

Emotional violence is depicted in many ways and from varied aspects. The main dimensions of emotional violence includes violating expectations in which a person places unreasonable demands on the woman, demands for constant attention, and subjects her to constant criticism. Another form of emotional violence is aggressing which includes name calling, accusing, blaming, threatening, and ordering. Constant chaos is also the part of emotional violence in which a person may deliberately start arguments and be in constant conflict with the woman. Denying a woman's emotional needs with the intent of hurting, punishing or humiliating and denying that certain events occurred or that certain things were said is also emotionally abusing the Withholding is another form of denying and

includes refusing to listen, refusing to communicate and emotionally withdrawing as punishments called as silent treatment. Similarly dominating (where woman's actions are controlled by another person), emotional blackmailing, invalidation i.e. the violator seeks to distort or undermine the woman's perceptions of her world, minimizing, drastic mood changes (sudden emotional outbursts), and verbal assaults like berating, belittling, criticizing, name calling, screaming, threatening are other kinds of emotional violence.

In attempting to understand emotional abuse, it is explored that women experience emotional abuse within close relationships, is grounded in the history, the culture, the society and time frame of occurrence. The experience is embedded in the totality of a complex ecological context. Reality of violence therefore becomes a construct of the culture, the history and the society in which these women live. Language used by people and how people negotiate within their relations construct the reality regarding emotional violence. The stories of women coming from the emotionally abusive relationships showed that emotional abuse could not be attributed to the individual woman or man in relationship alone.

Emotional abuse lies in the space and the interaction between the individuals, and therefore the abuse is constructed by the relationship. Women and children are often in great danger in the family where they should be safest. For many, 'home' is where they face terror and violence at the hands of somebody close to them and somebody on whom they should be able to trust. Those victimized suffer physically and psychologically. They are unable to make their own decisions, voice their own opinions or protect themselves and their children for fear of further repercussions. Their human rights are denied and their lives are stolen from them by the presence of threat of violence. Cuevas, Sabina and Milloshi (2012) presents results from the Sexual Assault Among Latinas (SALAS) study, which obtained lifetime prevalence rates of interpersonal violence from a national sample of adult Latino women. Findings of the study showed that more than half of the women i.e. (53.6%) reported at least one victimization experience during their lifetime, while approximately two thirds of the victimized women (66.2%) experiencing more than one victimization incident in their lifetime. Women also suffered polyvictimization and revictimization.

There are different theories that exist which try to explain from various angles why some men exploit women, and different aspects of battering. Psychological theory explains that battering is the result of childhood abuse, a personality trait (such as the need to control), a disturbed personality, anti-social personality, or a psychological disorder or problem as post-traumatic stress, impulsive behaviour, low self-esteem, or substance abuse. According to sociological viewpoint, learned behavior is responsible for intimate partner violence. Sociological theory suggests that violence is learned within a family, and there is a cycle of violence and forgiveness between the abuser and the abused. If the victim does not leave, the batterer uses violence as an instrument to control the actions of the victim. Children of these family members may learn the behavior from their parents (boys may develop into batterers and girls may become battering victims). Another sociological theory suggests that in lower income societies, violence is used to settle disputes in family and in society, so prevalence of violence is common among these sub-cultures. Violence is inherent in all social systems and people with resources like financial, social contacts, prestige use them to control family members, while those without these resources resort to violence and threats to accomplish this goal.

From feminist point of view, violence is used by male partners to control and limit the independence of women partners. Societal traditions of male dominance support and sustain inequities in relationships. From many ages, violent individuals' theory assumed that domestic batterers were a special group, who assaulted their current or former intimates but they were not violent in the outside world. Although the full extent of violence batterers perpetrate is unknown, there is evidence that many batterers are violent even in outside world, and many have prior criminal records for violent and non-violent behavior. This suggests that domestic violence batterers are not unique and are more accurately viewed as violent criminals, other than being domestic abusers. Though there may be a group of batterers who are violent only to their current or former intimate partners and having non-violent outside the home, but this group may be small as compared to the more common type of batterer.

Another research explored that domestic violence among pregnant women is a global health issue. This study reviewed the literature to estimate the prevalence of violence against pregnant women in developing countries. The main risk factors found for abuse

during pregnancy included families belonging to a low-income group, low education in both partners, and unplanned pregnancy. The vulnerability of pregnant women to violence, and to their consequences is an alarming public health issue in developing countries and calls for the design and implementation of better preventive strategies (Nasir and Hyder, 2003).

Economic violence can be defined as making or attempting to make an individual financially dependent, by maintaining total withholding one's access to money, or forbidding one's attendance at employment.

Economic Violence includes:

- I. Controlling the money
- II. Giving the women inadequate allowance to run the house
- III. Holding checkbooks and credit cards
- IV. Keeping all titles property in the name of the man only
- V. Forcing the women to illegally claim government benefits
- VI. Providing no financial help for rearing or bearing of a woman herself or for children
- VII. Providing no clothes, food and medicines for the women or for children.
- VIII. Stopping or hindering one's own business.
- IX. Taking away the whole salary
- X. Forcing the woman to quit the house in which she is living
- XI. Stopping to use a particular part of the house
- XII. Snatching household products like clothes, and other commodities
- XIII. Not paying the rent if dwelling on rented house.

Fajnzylber, Lederman and Loayza (2008) studied the economic causes of violent crime in which special attention is paid to income inequality adjusted for the effects of other variables closely linked to it. They found that both income inequality and poverty are significantly associated with violent crime. Similarly, Amy and Jill (2008) studied the type of economic violence experienced by women, and describes its consequences on health care, employment, education, including agricultural resources. Women were excluded from the process of financial decision making and are discriminated on traditional laws on inheritance, property rights and use of communal land. At workplace, women receive

unequal remuneration for work done equal in value to the men, and sometimes were overworked and underpaid. Women were also used for unpaid work outside the contractual agreement. Some experienced unlawful closing down of worksites whereas some were barred from working by partners. Similarly, women are also economically violated at homes. They play negligible role in household financial decisions. All decisions related to money in a family are generally carried out by the male members. Women are even unaware about the financial resources and investments in the family.

Kumar and Gupta (2012) analysed the participation of women in household decisions. In case of routine monthly expenditure women have definite say whereas in case of social and religious ceremonies they have nothing to decide. 32.8% have no control on their own income whereas 47.9% have partial control over their income. Majority of women do not have any control over their husband's income. Major portion of female population have not been consulted about their own marriage. 53.7% do not use their direction even for casting vote. But the comparative study of rural and urban working and non-working women respondents reveal that the condition of urban and working women is better than rural and non-working women. More openness and exposure to various means and agents of social change may be the reason for better condition among urban and working women. It is concluded that the role of women in decision making in the household economy is only symbolic. It is emerged from the study that area of residence and employment status of the women effect their participation in household decision making.

Social science theories of intimate partner violence have explained a wide range of causes for violence against women such as abnormal personality traits and drug addiction, cultural norms and institutional practices, and learned behavior. Some experts resort to economic issues to explain violence against women by their husbands or intimate partners. One group propounds that women employment generates more economic resources for the family which results in a decrease in violence; while other group advocates that violence will increase as husbands or intimate partners are not able to adjust with enhanced female status and independence due to employment.

The United Nations strongly recommended economic empowerment of women as a protective factor for violence against women in its *Beijing Declaration*. In this conference, the research arguments of developed countries have focused on the working

status and economic empowerment of women and also demanded protective measures for women belonging to both developed and developing world. *Dalal* (2011) compared non-working and working groups of women for their exposure to intimate partner violence to explore the relationships between women's economic empowerment, their exposures to intimate partner violence and their help seeking behavior, using a nationally representative sample in India. This was a cross-sectional study of 124,385 married women above age of 21 years from all over India. Prevalence of intimate partner violence among women in India were: emotional violence, 14%, less severe physical violence 31%, severe physical violence 10%, and sexual violence 8%. For working women, the intimate partner violence prevalence was: emotional violence 18%, less severe physical violence 37%, severe physical violence 14%, and sexual violence 10%; while among non-working women the rate was 12%, 27%, 8% and 8%, respectively.

There is connection between men's and women's relative economic contributions in families and the risk of husband-to-wife physical violence and emotional abuse (Kaukinen, 2004). Researches on Family violence have conceptualized the association between economic variables and the risk of intimate partner violence with respect to the structural dimensions of various socio-demographic factors, whereas researches on feminism connect economic power to family dynamics. Although income and education reduce women's risk of physical violence and emotional abuse by husbands. It has been found that incompatibilities between partners increase the risk of emotional abuse.

Working women seek more help from different sources. It was concluded that economic empowerment is not the guarantee of absence of violence. Economic empowerment, together with higher education and modified cultural norms against women, may protect them from intimate partner violence. Economic violence accompanies physical violence but it usually goes unnoticed (Duane, 2006). Economic violence is another prevailing form of violence against women by husbands or boyfriends. Women are violated in the form of refusing to pay back the borrowed money and refusing to pay back the loans and ruining their credit. Another form of economic abuse against women is claiming unpaid loans as gift not as a loan. Refusing to pay child support by men is the most common economic violence committed by men against women. Men controlling the money and giving inadequate allowance to run the house, holding cheque books, credit cards, forcing

women to work outside the house and forcing to illegally claim government benefits, keeping all property in the name of man only and disallowing woman to obtain education are different ways and means of economically exploiting women. Lack of adequate legal protection and education are the reasons for economic exploitation.

While debating on violence against women, physical and sexual violence are broadly taken into consideration. Along with these two, there are other aspects of violence present in the society. Emotional violence and economic violence are prime among these. Belge (2010) pointed out a Turkish court decision over a case of emotional violence. The family court considered paying of electricity, water and gas bills only by female as economic violence and ordered the husband to pay all incoming bills for the duration of punishment. Isik (2012) appreciated such decisions declaring them as the contribution in raising the status of women. Belge (2010) highlighted that majority of women in Turkey are victims of economic violence. He narrated the instances like depriving the wife from all valuables obtained as wedding presents; not informing the wife about husband's income and expenses; keeping salary of woman by father or husband; not informing the woman about family income, expenses and investments; hindering the women from activities of personal development. Working as an unpaid family worker has also been considered as an act of economic violence along with seeking permission for shopping, attending functions etc.

Kumar and Dhillon (2008) explored that during last few decades industrialization, urbanization, increasing level of education, awareness of rights, wider influence of media and westernization has change the status and position of women. Women have taken up employment outside the home. As a result their traditional roles are deeply influenced. In spite of their household duties, they are engaged in outward pursuits. This changing status of women influences not only their role in society but also effects their interaction with their children. It is a fact that participation of women in employment outside the home has greatly change their family positions. The most far reaching effect has been the economic independence attained by working women. Women employment has both positive and negative effect on the family environment. Employment of woman, her education and economic independence are sometimes cited as reason for tensions in the family.

In Asia, violence against women is ever increasing and badly affecting families, homes and above all the nations in totality. In China, a published study by the All China Women's Federation indicated that out of four women, one experience domestic violence at some point in her life while in rural areas, out of three women, two women are victims in one or in the other form. India is not alone in the developing world in facing a demographic crisis of skewed sex ratios (Mohan and Nanda, 2011). China's child sex ratio is around 840 and has been declining since 1980. Both South Korea and Taiwan faced similar challenges at an equivalent stage in their economic development. While much of the attention is on the immediate problem of the missing girls, the real challenge in all these societies is a strong son preference that, not surprisingly, results in daughter discrimination, and more broadly, discrimination against women.

There is no denying the fact that china is emerging as the super power among countries of Asia in terms of economy and technology. China is the largest country in the world as far as population is concerned. Violence against women in this country is deep rooted in society from centuries ago. Trafficking in women was one of the oldest form of violence against women in pre-communist China. At that time, women and children were sold in open markets by family members as law of that time was in favour this brutal act. Women and children were provided inferior status in front of law. In 1949, political power was changed and the new government quickly abolished such in human practices against women and children. In late 1950's the government launched a public campaign and awareness project that vigorously and swiftly eradicated the trade in slaves, prostitution and opium in the late 1950s. Such campaigns helped the government of China to consolidate its power and its measures provided stability that was badly needed in societies of China at that time. But due to drastic political and economic changes in the past fifteen years in China, human trafficking has resurfaced. Human trafficking again emerged in more than twenty of China's thirty provinces and autonomous regions since the early 1980s. Women and children have been the primary targets of abduction, illegal imprisonment, physical and sexual assault, and sale. Although no official statistics have been released on how many women and children were abducted and sold in the black market, but no official statistics are available or released by the government. According to media and unofficial sources at least 10, 000 women and children were abducted and sold.

The slave trade in women is particularly prevalent, and has affected hundreds and thousands of families in rural areas as well the population in urban areas.

The number of intimate partner abuse complaints filed by women is increased in China, according to evidence compiled by the All China Women's Federation (ACWF). In the past year the number increased by 70 percent. Women in china are now becoming aware about their rights and laws against violence.

Confucian thoughts have greatly influenced the minds of China. In the Confucian society, women were to hold a lower position than men. Only mothers were entitled to have power. Women were supposed to produce son and badly treated if they birthed girls. They were not considered active members of family and their life was revolved around their husbands and their family. Women were considered as disturbing social elements in society. Ideas of women were not given importance and there was question mark on the administrative powers of women in China. Many of these ideas still influence the way Chinese women are treated today.

Xiangxian (2013) shared the national findings from 'The Masculinities and Gender-based Violence Study in China' which echoed the regional analysis that one in two men reported having used physical or sexual violence against their intimate partner. 52% have committed an act of domestic violence against their partners. The research revealed the key elements of perceived masculinity and what constitutes a so-called "real man" in China. Such expectations include the need for men to be tough, use violence to defend their honor, have power in family matters and an entitlement to sex, despite a partner's unwillingness. The research indicated that domestic violence has a serious impact on women's physical, mental and reproductive health. Among women who had been physically abused by their partners, 40 percent had been injured, resulting in their taking leave from work or having to stay in bed. Unequal power and discriminatory relationships between men and women, which are the root causes of gender violence, still prevail in Chinese society.

It is very common in China for women to get abused as it is found acceptable for many men to abuse their wives in some parts of China. There are no law to protect women from domestic abuse. Violence against women is considered as a family matter by many people hence, they do not report abuse. Women of urban areas are more badly affected by violence than rural areas. Many women don't like to report abuse or get divorce because

they are pressured to maintain a family. Women that suffer from abuse have no way of escaping because they do not have any shelters to go.

In 1949, government of China framed laws against gender discrimination but violence against women continues. In 2005, the Chinese government released a white paper to mark the 10th anniversary of the Fourth UN World Conference on Women. This law promotes equality between women and men in different aspects of life. In the white paper released by the government, it is pointed out that it is working on different issues to eliminate discrimination in education. In the white paper it is also acknowledged that the gender equality problems still prevailing in the country at alarming intensity. Participation of women in Chinese Government is not satisfactory as their number is very less as compared to women population. The Central Committee is the highest ring of the Communist party in China. Out of 192 members, only 22 members are women in the Central Committee. Women's political influence has increased over the past 50 years but their participation still remains low.

Even though a law has been promoted to protect women's rights, women are still discriminated. It's hard for women to get jobs even if they have degrees. Most good jobs are open only to men and women are finding it hard to get jobs even after having degrees equal to men. Men and women work equally but women get paid 22% less of the pay the men get. Chinese women make up one-third of workers in the fields of trade, industry, finance, and communication. They also make up almost half of the workers in education and health departments. Women's federations have created programs in rural areas to develop economies of rural areas. Many women started cottage industries to boost up their economic conditions. Many rural parents don't want to "waste" their money on a girl education who will end up being married off to another family. Hence, over 70% of school dropouts are girls and over 70% of female population in China is semiliterate or illiterate.

Thailand is a country where women are provided opportunities that rival any nation, as evidenced by the fact that it has the highest percentage of women chief executive officers (CEOs) in the world, according to a global survey released by Grant Thornton International Business Report. The country also demonstrates its strong commitment on the international stage being a current member of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) and the Executive Board of UN Women. But, while Thailand can boast that 49

percent of its CEOs are women, well above the global average of 24 percent, Thailand's government, recognizes that many women are still being left behind as the nation progresses. Many women are violated in one or the other way in Thailand.

Hitting and abusing women is very common in Thailand. According to World Health Organization, "While sexual violence was considerably less frequent than physical violence in most settings, it was more frequent in provincial Bangladesh, Ethiopia and urban Thailand" and the most common act of violence experienced by women was being slapped by their partner, "from 9% in Japan to 52% in provincial Peru."

Violence, both physical and psychological, is an issue of great concern in Thailand and it is increasing in the nation. Illegal emigrant women are most vulnerable group because of their lack of legal status, inability to speak the local language and limited knowledge of their rights and discrimination policies against them. Trafficking and sexual violence among women of Thailand is very common. Migrant women face discrimination at several levels. Often, policies regulating entry to the labour market and access to public services result in discrimination against migrant women, especially concerning their access to legal recourse, social security, housing, education, health care, employment and other socio-economic opportunities. This discrimination occurs due to lack of clear governmental policy with regard to migrant workers, lack of effective enforcement of mechanisms with regards to migration management, inadequate support services for migrants and gap in equality of opportunity between men and women.

Trafficking is one of the worst form of violence against women in Thailand which has destroyed the lives of many women. Sexual slavery, forced labour or for the extraction of organs or tissues including surrogacy are the purposes behind women trafficking. Sex trafficking includes forcing a migrant into a sexual act as a condition of allowing or providing the migration. Sexual trafficking uses physical or sexual coercion, abuse of power, deception and slavery incurred through forced debt. Trafficked women and children are often promised work in the domestic industry or services but they are used as sex workers, with their passports and other identification papers confiscated. They may be beaten or locked up and promised their freedom only after earning through prostitution their purchase price, as well as their travel and visa costs. They are exposed to severe forms of exploitation, including forced labour, sexual exploitation, begging, forced marriage and

other practices similar to slavery. The victims of sex trafficking are found in dire circumstances and easily targeted by traffickers. Individuals, circumstances and situations vulnerable to traffickers include homeless individuals, runaway teenagers, displaced homemakers, refugees, job seekers, tourists, kidnapped victims and drug addicts. Many migrants' lack access to information about the legal channels to migrate for work purposes, which makes migrants victims are easy preys for trafficking.

Violence against women directly affects their psychological and physical health. In Thailand in 2011, 11,533 Women had been violent by force, 32,816 had been violent by material and 2,413 with others. Women experienced violence mostly at homes or in the courtyards (about 772,678 women in 2011).

Violence against women is widespread, but it is not universal. Anthropologists have documented small-scale societies such as the Wape of Papua New Guinea, where domestic violence is virtually absent. This reality stands as a testament to the fact that social relations can be organized to minimize abuse hence, social relations are the causes of violence among majority of women. Researchers are using an 'ecological framework' to understand the relationship of personal, situational, and socio-cultural factors that combine to cause abuse. In this framework, violence against women results from the interaction of factors at different levels of the respective social environment. The framework can best be understood as four concentric circles. The innermost circle represents the biological and personal history that each individual brings to his or her behavior in relationships. The second circle represents the immediate context in which abuse takes place: frequently the family or other intimate or acquaintance relationship. The third circle represents the institutions and social structures, both formal and informal, in which relationships are embedded, such as neighborhoods, the workplace, social networks, and peer groups. The fourth, outermost circle is the economic and social environment, including cultural norms.

A wide range of studies conducted by WHO show that personal history, circumstances, family, and social structures are the factors that cause the occurrence of violence. At the individual level, the male was abused as a child or witnessed marital violence in the home, had an absent or rejecting father, or frequently uses alcohol. A recent review of nationally representative surveys in nine countries found that for women, low educational attainment, being under 25 years of age, having witnessed her father's violence

against her mother, living in an urban area, and low socio-economic status were consistently associated with an increased risk of abuse. At the level of the family and relationship, the male controls wealth and decision making within the family and marital conflict is frequent. At the community level, women are isolated with reduced mobility and lack of social support. Male peer groups legitimize men's violence. At the societal level, gender roles are rigidly defined and enforced and the concept of masculinity is linked to toughness, male honor, or dominance. The prevailing culture tolerates physical punishment of women and children, accepts violence as a means to settle interpersonal disputes, and prevails the notion that men "own" women.

The ecological framework combines individual level risk factors with family, community, and society level factors identified through cross cultural studies, and helps to explain why some societies and some individuals are more violent than others, and why women, especially wives, are more likely to be the victims of violence within the family. The women who have authority and power outside the family tend to experience lower levels of abuse in intimate partnerships. Vyas & Watts (2009) worked to identify whether individual and household economic empowerment is associated with lower intimate partner violence in low and middle income country settings. They found evidence about women's involvement in income generation and experience of past year violence was mixed. They concluded that at an individual and household level, economic development and poverty reduction may have protective impacts on IPV. Context specific factors influence whether financial autonomy is protective or associated with increased risk.

Likewise, when family members and friends intervene promptly, they appear to reduce the likelihood of domestic violence. In contrast, wives are more frequently abused in cultures where family affairs are considered "private" and outside public scrutiny. Justifications for violence frequently evolve from gender norms, that is, social norms about the proper roles and responsibilities of men and women. Many cultures hold that a man has the right to control his wife's behavior and that woman who challenges that right - even by asking for household money or by expressing the needs of the children - may be punished. In countries as different as Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Nicaragua, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe, studies find that violence is frequently viewed as physical chastisement i.e. the husband's right to "correct" an erring wife.

Worldwide, studies identify a consistent list of events that are said to “trigger” violence. These include: not obeying the husband, reverting, not having food ready on time, failing to care adequately for the children or home, questioning him about money or girlfriends, going somewhere without his permission, refusing him sex, or expressing suspicions of infidelity. All of these represent transgressions of dominant gender norms in many societies. Although the ecological framework has gained broad acceptance for conceptualizing violence, there have been few attempts to explore how individual and community level risk factors relate to each other and ultimately influence women’s vulnerability to violence. A study performed in the United States found that the socio-economic status of the neighborhood had a greater impact on the risk of violence than individual household income levels. A study in Bangladesh found that some aspects of women’s status could either increase or decrease a woman’s risk of being beaten, depending on the socio-cultural conditions of the community she lives in.

Villarreal (2007) pointed out that findings of various studies those examine the relation between women’s employment and the risk of intimate partner violence, have provided mixed view. Some studies find greater violence toward women who are employed, whereas others find the opposite relation or no relation at all. Villarreal proposes a new framework in which a woman’s employment status and her risk of violent victimization are both influenced by the level of control exercised by her partner. The researcher found that controlling men will actively prevent women from working and are also more likely to physically harm their partners. It is further found that there is a close association between employment and violence. The results show that employment reduces women’s risk of violence. The findings have broad implications given the increase in female labor force participation in many parts of the world.

Although studies show that interpersonal violence is associated with poorer mental health, few studies specify the conditions under which victimization can be more or less detrimental to psychological well-being. Building on previous research, Kaplan, Hill and Deibert (2012) tested whether the association between interpersonal violence and psychological distress is moderated by alcohol consumption. Their analysis of longitudinal data from the Welfare, Children, and Families project suggests that interpersonal violence is more strongly associated with psychological distress in the context of more frequent

intoxication. Programs designed to treat the combination of victimization and heavy alcohol consumption may make unique contributions to the well-being of women.

Anderson and Leigh (2011) in their research estimated that roughly 25% of all Deaf women in the United States are victims of intimate partner violence [Abused Deaf Women's Advocacy Services (ADWAS)], a figure similar to annual prevalence rates of 16% to 30% for intimate partners in the general population. While comparing the prevalence of physical assault, psychological aggression, and sexual coercion victimization to hearing female undergraduates, the current sample was approximately two times as likely to have experienced victimization in the past year.

Text analysis done by Wong, Wang, Meng and Phillips (2011) of the transcripts of 26 calls made to a Chinese crisis hotline by victims of intimate partner violence (IPV) reported thoughts or acts of self-harm abstracted information on victims' patterns of self-harm and the relationship of their self-harm to IPV. Specific violent episodes often triggered self-harm. Victims considered self-harm a method for airing painful emotions caused by abuse or at last to escape by dying when they saw no other options and were no longer able to endure the violence. Analysis also elaborate on callers' discussions of barriers to accessing support, sociocultural pressures to preserve "face" and family, and restrictive gender roles that contribute to their self-harm behaviors.

Intimate partner violence against women is now a well-recognized public health and human rights problem associated with different health, family, social and economic effects. Intimate partner violence, in all forms, occur every day in all parts of the world cutting across age, religions, societies, ethnicities and geographical borders. To better understand the extent and nature of the problem of intimate partner violence, numerous studies have been conducted in industrialized countries. However, considering diverse cultural and social contexts, developing countries demand much more context-dependent studies on intimate partner violence as its risks and effects are relatively unknown in these countries.

1.2. Significance of the Problem

Women play a paramount role in the socio-economic destiny of the country. In fact, the pace of economic development of a country can be accelerated by enhancing the status, position and living condition of women in the country. An empowered women has a

positive image and has greater access to knowledge and resources and greater ability to overcome restrictions. But the term violence is more compatible with the word woman than man. From the centuries passed, women remain the subject of violence or abuse either by partner, family or society. In the beginning, it was assumed that women are subjected to violence because of lack of education, awareness and lack of economic independence. Many researches were conducted on violence against women but in the field of illiterate women who are not economically independent. Today, the woman is self-employed and play a vital role in the overall development of her family. She is well educated and fully aware about her rights and duties but still subject to violence, hence, government of different countries has to make various acts regarding violence against women. But she has been subjected to violence because of the restrictions imposed on her by customs, beliefs and practices of the society. Violence has taken another form against working women. Working women are suffering from emotional and economic abuse within the hands of their partners, family or society. Many studies were conducted on the physical aspect of domestic violence but very few researches focus themselves towards emotional and economic violence against women. Both society as well as psychology of the woman is playing major influence for violence against her. But very less attention has been paid to this burning aspect of violence against working women. Being a professional woman, she has to manage between work and family. They are depicted as ambitions, neurotic, high tiring, and eccentric in appearance and maneuver unscrupulous in their dealings, incapable of coping in their relationships. Hence, they are more prone to emotional violence and customs and beliefs of the society deprived them from their economic rights. Emotional and economic tolerance is becoming common among professional woman and both society and psychology of the woman are playing major part in flaring up this violence. It is becoming hurdle on the part of educated woman and hence, making her weak by emotion and economically abused. As very few researches have been conducted on this aspect of violence, the investigator has taken up this study to explore about the influence of society on violence.

Condition of woman is more critical in developing countries hence, the present study was conducted on women of developing countries. Women constitute half of the population of this world and they are in the centre of all the activities of this world. For

raising the status of women special rights, privileges, advantages and benefits are given to them. In every discussion, there is cacophony about the rights and privileges given to women but in reality, they still lack the status equal to men. With advancement in education system, consideration has been given to girl education. Now, almost all the countries of the world are providing compulsory education to girls. Educated women are becoming aware not only about their rights but also about their duties and responsibilities for the society and ultimately about the nation.

Women are becoming key factor in the economic development of the country. Women are entering into different professions and doing wonders. Women are now engineers, astronomers, politicians, administrators, scientists etc. because of their knowledge and industriousness. But still they suffer many hardships at their workplace and in their families. Conservative societies wish that women play important role in uplifting the status of their families but they also want that women should remain under the constraints of family or of men. Because of this rigid attitude of these families, professional women are facing trouble in balancing themselves between their families and work, where the women are unable to maintain harmony between their profession and household responsibilities, they become the victim of violence. Because of their experience and knowledge, they want to give their voice in the matters of the family but male dominated society takes it as a threat to their ego and want to control the activities of the women. This causes conflict in the family and gives rise to different types of violence. Emotional violence and economic violence are very common among professional women and are putting negative impact on the status, health and efficiency of women. There are many social factors like socio-economic status, social taboos, culture {like dowry in India} are playing their part in violence against women. Similarly, there are many psychological factors like anxiety, attitude, fear acting against the status of women. In developed countries, the status of women is better than the women in developing countries. Professional women in developing area are facing more abuses in society in the form of emotional and economic violence. Thus, to know the influence of socio-psychological factors on the violence against professional women, the investigator has taken up this study.

1.3.Statement of the Problem

Owing to the above significance of the problem, the present problem is stated as following:

SOCIO- PSYCHOLOGICAL INFLUENCE ON EMOTIONAL AND ECONOMIC VIOLENCE AMONG PROFESSIONAL WOMEN OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: A TRIANGULATION APPROACH

The research studies conducted on different aspects of violence against women emphasized that violence in any country increases with the social environment and culture of that country and there is a strong impact of violence on the psychological behaviour of women. Thus, the socio-psychological influence may a factor which can reduce emotional and economic violence. To find out such influence on violence against women, both quantitative and qualitative approach of research may explore more valid and reliable findings.

1.4. Operational Definition of the Terms

The terms used in the present research work have been defined operationally as given below:

1.4.1. Socio-Psychological Influence: Socio-Psychological Influence includes impact of social and psychological factors. It includes social factors like patriarchal society, practices of inheritance, dowry system, male domination, customs and traditions, poverty etc.; and psychological factors like attitude, thinking, self-confidence, mental health etc.

1.4.2. Emotional Violence: Emotional violence, also known as psychological abuse, is a form of violence characterized by a person subjecting or exposing another to behaviour that may result in psychological trauma, including anxiety, depression or stress. It includes violating expectations, aggressing, denying, domination, emotional blackmailing, verbally assaulting etc.

1.4.3. Economic Violence: Economic violence is a form of violence in which a person is deprived of economic rights like providing no financial help, stopping or hindering business, taking away the earnings, stopping to use a particular property etc.

1.4.4. Professional Woman: The term professional woman is used for an adult female human who is involved in a vocation which is founded upon specialized educational

training like Doctor, Engineer, Nurse, Teacher, Lawyer etc. An adult female who is involved in a vocation without specialized educational training like Office Clerk, peon, receptionist, Bank Employee etc. can be narrated as non-professional woman.

1.4.5. Developing Country: A nation which is with underdeveloped industrial base, low standard of living as compared to other nations/countries can be termed as developing country or less developed country.

1.5. Objectives of the Study

- 1.1. To explore the level of emotional and economic violence among professional of India, Thailand and China.
- 1.2. To find out the difference in emotional and economic violence among professional and non- professional of India, Thailand and China.
- 1.3. To reveal the level of socio-psychological influence on professional women of India, Thailand and China.
- 1.4. To compare the socio-psychological influence on emotional and economic violence among professional and non- professional women of India, Thailand and China.
- 1.5. To conduct case studies to find out the causes of emotional and economic violence in view of socio-psychological influence among professional women of India, Thailand and China.

To achieve above mentioned objectives, the following hypotheses have been formulated:

1.6. Hypotheses

- 1.6.1. Emotional violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China is very high.
- 1.6.2. Emotional violence is more prevalent among professional women than non-professional women of India, Thailand and China.
- 1.6.3. There is high level of economic violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China
- 1.6.4. Economic violence is more dominant among professional women than non-professional women of India, Thailand and China.
- 1.6.5. The professional women of India, Thailand and China have strong socio-psychological influence on them.

- 1.6.6. There is significant influence of socio-psychological factors on emotional violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China.
- 1.6.7. There is significant influence of socio-psychological factors on economic violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China.
- 1.6.8. The influence of socio-psychological factors on emotional and economic violence significantly differs among professional and non-professional women of India, Thailand and China.

1.7. Delimitations

- 1.7.1. The present study was delimited to professional women of India, Thailand and China only. Non-professional women have been considered for the purpose of comparison only in case of socio-psychological influence on emotional and economic violence.
- 1.7.2. There are different forms of violence against women but only economic and emotional violence have considered for the present study.

CHAPTER-2 METHOD & PROCEDURE

To achieve the objectives of the study, the triangulation approach of research was adopted. Qualitative and quantitative methods were applied to test the hypotheses of the present study.

2.1. Sampling

For the quantitative analysis, data were collected in two phases from India, Thailand and China. The data collected in the first phase were analyzed for the purpose of standardization of tools whereas in second phase, data were collected for drawing inferences of the variables of the present study. Stratified random sampling technique was employed to collect the data. 1200 women constituted the sample, out of which each strata of 400 women belonged to India, Thailand and China. Six more strata were formed constituting 200 professional and non-professional women from each country. Professional women from the field of medical, law, teaching, management, administration, banking and entrepreneur were included in the sample whereas housewives, clerks, untrained artists and unskilled workers were considered as non-professional women group. The distribution of sample was as given below:

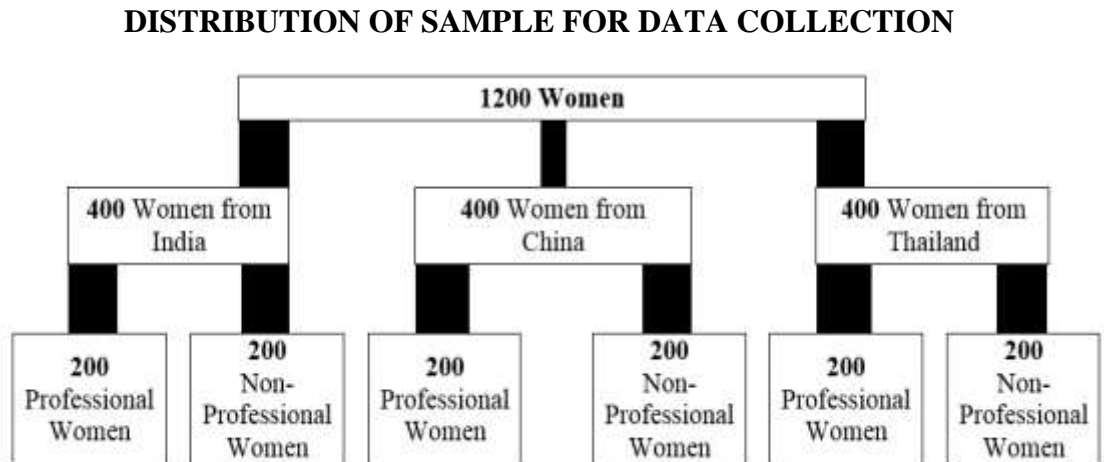


Figure - 1

For qualitative analysis, fifteen case studies of professional women were conducted. Five women from India, Thailand and China each constituted the sample for qualitative analysis of the present study.

2.2. Tools

To collect data following tools were used:

- Information sheet was prepared to get information about subjects
- The investigator constructed and standardized following scales:
 - i. Economic Violence Scale
 - ii. Emotional Violence Scale
 - iii. Socio-Psychological Influence Scale
- To conduct case studies of women, an interview schedule was prepared by the investigator.

2.2.1. Standardization of Emotional Violence Scale

Emotional violence can be defined as a form of abuse characterized by a person subjecting or exposing another to behavior that may result in psychological trauma, including anxiety, chronic depression, or post-traumatic stress disorder. Following steps were followed to construct and standardize the scale:

I. Construction of Items

Emotional Violence involves different dimensions pertaining to various types of emotional reactions like denial, aggression, violating expectations, verbal assaults, dominating and emotional blackmailing. Thus, the investigator consulted books, journals, encyclopedias, magazines, dictionaries, websites, expert opinion and other available literature (reference given in bibliography and webliography) to construct the items pertaining to emotional violence. This effort helped to construct 104 items in the preliminary draft pertaining to the different emotional reactions.

a. Item Content

After consulting the literature related to emotional violence, it was found that emotional violence exists at workplace and in family. Thus, emotional reactions pertaining to various emotional situations were clubbed under following dimensions:

- i. Emotional violence at workplace
- ii. Emotional violence in family

Eleven experts in the field of education, sociology and psychology were consulted to seek their views and guidance for construction of the items. After this

effort, the preliminary draft was prepared having 104 items pertaining to two dimensions of emotional violence as given in table no. 2.1.

TABLE - 2.1
DISTRIBUTION OF ITEMS OF EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE SCALE
(DIMENSION WISE)

S. No.	Dimensions of Scale	No. of Items
1	Emotional Violence at Workplace	66
2	Emotional Violence in Family	38
Total		104

b. Item Format

The scale has been developed on the pattern of Likert scale where the subject is asked to respond to each of the statement on five point scale i.e. always, often, sometimes, rarely and never. On one extreme of the scale, there is strong agreement with the given statement and at the other, the strong disagreement. The scores assigned to each scale of the statement are 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1. The items are scored as 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1 for the responses i.e. always, often, sometimes, rarely and never. The total score of a particular domain gives the account of emotional violence of the subject concerned.

II. Validity of the Scale

To find out the construct validity of the scale, suggestions from experts were sought keeping in mind the types of emotional reactions constituting emotional violence. For this purpose, the scale was sent to eleven experts out of which only seven responded back. After considering their opinion, it was decided to delete 37 items and 07 items were modified, as shown in table no. 2.2.

TABLE - 2.2
ITEMS RETAINED IN PRELIMINARY DRAFT OF EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE SCALE

S. No.	Dimensions of Scale	No. of Items in Preliminary Draft	No. of Items Deleted	No. of Items Modified	No. of Items Retained
1	Emotional Violence at Workplace	66	30	4	36
2	Emotional Violence in Family	38	7	3	31
Total		104	37	07	67

Thus, the draft of Emotional Violence Scale contained 67 valid items belonging to different dimensions of Emotional Violence.

III. Pre Try Out

The scale of 67 items was administered to 52 women belonging to different walks of life like medical, law, teaching, management, administration, banking, entrepreneur, housewives, clerks, untrained artists and unskilled workers. The group included women respondents from India, China and Thailand. Snowball sampling technique was employed to collect data for pre- try out from Thailand and China and data from India were collected by applying random sampling technique. Instructions regarding filling up the scale were given to them. Confidentiality regarding the information provided was assured to the respondents. Pre try out helped the investigator to know the understanding of the items by the subject, ambiguity and language of items. It also helped to assure the appropriateness of the item format of the scale.

The scale was administered to 52 women initially as mentioned above. Again the scale was administered to them under the same conditions after 15 days. Their scores were calculated and reliability coefficient was determined, the value of which has been found to be 0.838.

IV. Data collection for standardization of emotional violence scale

For the purpose of standardization of emotional violence scale, The Emotional Violence Scale was administered to 1000 women belonging to India, China and Thailand; Out of which, 400 women belonged to India, 300 women were from China and data of 300 women were collected from Thailand. The distribution of sample has been given in the flow chart (Figure - 2).

DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE FOR STANDARDIZATION OF EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE SCALE

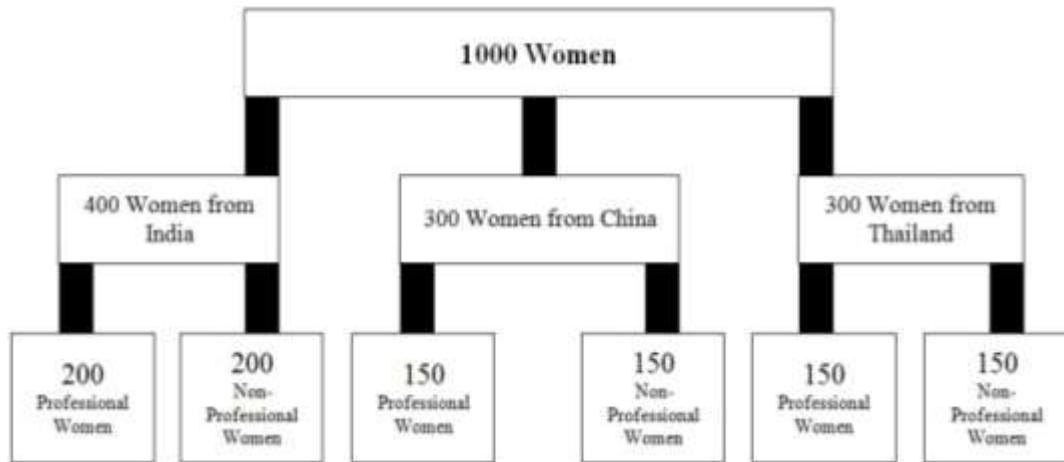


Figure - 2

V. Reliability of the Scale

Two methods for determining reliability of the scale were employed i.e., Split-Half and Internal Consistency.

a. Split - Half Method

The scale was administered to 1000 women as mentioned in figure no. 2. Instructions were given to the subjects to fill up the scale and their scores were calculated. After that the scale was divided into two halves i.e., even numbered items and odd numbered items. The scores were calculated for both parts and reliability coefficient was determined, the value of which has been found to be 0.8974.

b. Internal Consistency

The reliability of the scale pertaining to emotional violence was also determined by using internal consistency method. The scores of subjects on two

sub scales i.e. emotional violence at workplace and emotional violence in family were calculated. Correlation coefficients were calculated between each sub-scale and total score of the whole scale, as shown in the table no.2.3.

TABLE - 2.3
RELIABILITY OF EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE SCALE

Sub-Scale	Coefficient of Correlation
Emotional Violence at Workplace	0.886024
Emotional Violence in Family	0.834786
Emotional Violence (Total)	0.897412

Thus, the Emotional Violence scale, with 67 items, was found to be valid and reliable to measure the levels of Emotional Violence.

VI. Discrimination Index

In the present study, the discrimination power i.e., the validity index of an item refers to the degree, to which a given item discriminates women, who differ in the extent of violence measured by the scale as a whole.

The Emotional Violence Scale was administered to 1000 women of India, China and Thailand to find out discrimination index for each item of the scale. Out of which, 400 women belonged to India, 300 women were from China and data of 300 women were collected from Thailand.

The scores obtained were statistically treated to form two groups - high achievers and low achievers group i.e. i) Who scored high on the scale ii) Who scored low on the scale. Q_1 and Q_3 values were calculated. The calculated value of Q_1 was found to be 182 and Q_3 value was 196. The respondents who scored 182 or below were grouped as low level emotional violence group and those who scored 196 and above were grouped as high level emotional violence group. These two types of groups i.e., high level emotional violence group and low level emotional violence group were considered to calculate discrimination index of emotional

violence scale. Descriptive statistics of emotional violence scale has been given in table no 2.4.

TABLE- 2.4
DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS OF EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE SCALE

	India	China	Thailand
N	400	300	300
Mean	136.85	126.41	146.44
SD	8.67	9.00	6.93
Q3	196		
Q1	182		

Table 2.5 shows the values of discrimination index of the items in Emotional Violence Scale. According to experts, the discrimination index for test development is the items with the discriminating value of +0.3 and above. In the present scale out of 67 items, 44 items were found to be having positive ‘D’ values above 0.30. Thus, 44 items were retained in the scale as shown in table no. 2.5.

TABLE - 2.5
DISCRIMINATION INDEX OF EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE SCALE

Emotional Violence at Workplace		Emotional Violence in Family	
Item No.	Discrimination Index	Item No.	Discrimination Index
1	0.11	36	0.36
2	0.33	37	0.31
3	0.36	38	0.37
4	-0.12	39	0.34
5	0.32	40	0.17
6	0.18	41	0.37
7	0.31	42	0.33
8	0.31	43	0.38
9	0.09	44	0.31

Emotional Violence at Workplace		Emotional Violence in Family	
Item No.	Discrimination Index	Item No.	Discrimination Index
10	0.34	45	0.22
11	0.31	46	0.39
12	0.36	47	0.30
13	-0.11	48	0.14
14	0.40	49	0.31
15	0.14	50	0.32
16	0.36	51	0.19
17	0.37	52	0.31
18	0.18	53	0.37
19	0.19	54	0.35
20	0.36	55	0.12
21	0.38	56	0.33
22	0.13	57	0.11
23	-0.12	58	0.37
24	0.08	59	-0.17
25	0.39	60	0.33
26	0.36	61	0.33
27	0.34	62	0.31
28	0.39	63	0.34
29	0.06	64	0.36
30	0.34	65	0.13
31	0.16	66	0.14
32	0.30	67	0.34
33	0.09		
34	0.32		
35	0.12		

VII. Scoring Procedure

Final form of Emotional Violence scale contains 44 items. Each item has five responses i.e., Always, Often, Sometimes, Rarely and Never. The respondent has to select one option out of the given five responses. The items are scored as 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1 for the responses Always, Often, Sometimes, Rarely and Never.

All the scores on each sub-scale were calculated and Q₁ and Q₃ values of the scores were obtained on each sub scale to form three categories for interpretation of the scale as given in table no. 2.6.

TABLE - 2.6
LEVELS OF EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE SCALE

Sub-Scale	Scores	Category
Emotional Violence at Workplace	72 & above	High Emotional Violence
	65-71	Moderate Emotional Violence
	64 & below	Low Emotional Violence
Emotional Violence in Family	78 & above	High Emotional Violence
	66-77	Moderate Emotional Violence
	65 & below	Low Emotional Violence
Emotional Violence (Overall)	147 & above	High Emotional Violence
	132-146	Moderate Emotional Violence
	131 & below	Low Emotional Violence

VIII. Administration of the Scale

Emotional violence scale is meant for adults. The scale can be administered individually as well as in group. There is no time limit for completing the scale. Instructions are to be given to the subject. They are to be informed that there are no right and wrong responses. The scale only checks the level of emotional violence of an individual. Confidentiality of the information given should be assured to the subject.

IX. Preparation of Norms

A measuring instrument involves four types of errors i.e., Personal Errors, Variable Errors, Constant Errors, Interpretative Errors. The personal error is reduced by using an objective test, the variable error is minimized by selecting highly reliable test, the constant error is reduced by selecting a valid test and the interpretative error is minimized by developing test norms or standardization. The test scores or raw scores of highly reliable and valid test are meaningless. The raw scores are made meaningful with the help of the test norms. The raw scores are transformed into the standard scores which are easily interpreted.

To find out norms for emotional violence scale, the scale constructed by the investigator, consisting of 44 valid and reliable items, was administered to 1000 women belonging to India, China and Thailand.

a. Area Norms

Three sets of area norms have been prepared for the emotional violence scale separately for India, Thailand and China that shows change with respect to area. A norm is the average value of the particular trait for woman of that particular area. Area norms have been prepared in the form of standard scores and 'T' scores.

T-scores were calculated for women belonging to India, China and Thailand and results have been given in table 2.7, 2.8, 2.9 respectively.

TABLE - 2.7
NORMS FOR WOMEN OF INDIA FOR EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE SCALE

Raw Score	Z-Score	T-Score
114	-2.6355	23.6448
115	-2.5202	24.7982
116	-2.4048	25.9516
118	-2.1742	28.2584
119	-2.0588	29.4118
120	-1.9435	30.5652
121	-1.8281	31.7186
122	-1.7128	32.8720
123	-1.5975	34.0254
124	-1.4821	35.1788

Raw Score	Z-Score	T-Score
125	-1.3668	36.3322
126	-1.2514	37.4856
127	-1.1361	38.6390
128	-1.0208	39.7924
130	-0.7901	42.0992
131	-0.6747	43.2526
132	-0.5594	44.4060
133	-0.4441	45.5594
134	-0.3287	46.7128
135	-0.2134	47.8662
136	-0.0980	49.0196
137	0.0173	50.1730
138	0.1326	51.3264
139	0.2480	52.4798
140	0.3633	53.6332
141	0.4787	54.7866
142	0.5940	55.9400
143	0.7093	57.0934
144	0.8247	58.2468
145	0.9400	59.4002
146	1.0554	60.5536
147	1.1707	61.7070
148	1.2860	62.8604
149	1.4014	64.0138
150	1.5167	65.1672
151	1.6321	66.3206
152	1.7474	67.4740
153	1.8627	68.6275
154	1.9781	69.7809
155	2.0934	70.9343
156	2.2088	72.0877
157	2.3241	73.2411
158	2.4394	74.3945

Raw Score	Z-Score	T-Score
159	2.5548	75.5479
160	2.6701	76.7013
162	2.9008	79.0081
165	3.2468	82.4683

TABLE - 2.8
NORMS FOR WOMEN OF CHINA FOR EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE SCALE

Raw Score	Z-Score	T-Score
107	-2.1567	28.4333
108	-2.0456	29.5444
112	-1.6011	33.9889
113	-1.4900	35.1000
115	-1.2678	37.3222
116	-1.1567	38.4333
117	-1.0456	39.5444
118	-0.9344	40.6556
119	-0.8233	41.7667
120	-0.7122	42.8778
121	-0.6011	43.9889
122	-0.4900	45.1000
123	-0.3789	46.2111
124	-0.2678	47.3222
125	-0.1567	48.4333
126	-0.0456	49.5444
127	0.0656	50.6556
128	0.1767	51.7667
129	0.2878	52.8778
130	0.3989	53.9889
131	0.5100	55.1000
132	0.6211	56.2111
133	0.7322	57.3222
134	0.8433	58.4333
135	0.9544	59.5444
136	1.0656	60.6556

Raw Score	Z-Score	T-Score
137	1.1767	61.7667
138	1.2878	62.8778
139	1.3989	63.9889
140	1.5100	65.1000
141	1.6211	66.2111
142	1.7322	67.3222
143	1.8433	68.4333
144	1.9544	69.5444
146	2.1767	71.7667
146	2.1767	71.7667
147	2.2878	72.8778
148	2.3989	73.9889
149	2.5100	75.1000
150	2.6211	76.2111
151	2.7322	77.3222
154	3.0656	80.6556
156	3.2878	82.8778

TABLE - 2.9
NORMS FOR WOMEN OF THAILAND FOR EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE SCALE

Raw Score	Z-Score	T-Score
130	-2.3723	26.2771
131	-2.2280	27.7201
133	-1.9394	30.6061
134	-1.7951	32.0491
135	-1.6508	33.4921
137	-1.3622	36.3781
138	-1.2179	37.8211
139	-1.0736	39.2641
140	-0.9293	40.7071
141	-0.7850	42.1501
142	-0.6407	43.5931
143	-0.4964	45.0361
144	-0.3521	46.4791

Raw Score	Z-Score	T-Score
145	-0.2078	47.9221
146	-0.0635	49.3651
147	0.0808	50.8081
148	0.2251	52.2511
149	0.3694	53.6941
150	0.5137	55.1371
151	0.6580	56.5801
152	0.8023	58.0231
153	0.9466	59.4661
154	1.0909	60.9091
155	1.2352	62.3521
156	1.3795	63.7951
159	1.8124	68.1241
161	2.1010	71.0101
162	2.2453	72.4531
165	2.6782	76.7821

2.2.2. Standardization of Economic Violence Scale

Economic abuse is a form of abuse when one individual has control over the other access to economic resources. Economic abuse may involve preventing an individual from resource acquisition, limiting the amount of resources to be used by the victim, or by exploiting economic resources of the victim. The motive behind preventing a person from acquiring resources is to diminish victim's capacity to support him/her, thus forcing him/her to depend on the perpetrator financially, which includes preventing the victim from obtaining education, finding employment, maintaining or advancing their careers, and acquiring assets. In addition, the abuser may also put the victim on an allowance, closely monitor how the victim spends money, spend victim's money without his/her consent and creating debt, or completely spend victim's savings to limit available resources. Following steps were taken to construct and standardize the scale:

I. Construction of Items

Economic Violence involves different dimensions pertaining to various types of reactions like preventing the victim from obtaining education, finding employment, maintaining or advancing their careers, and acquiring assets. In addition, closely monitor how the victim spends money, spend victim's money without his/her consent and creating debt, or completely spend victim's savings to limit available resources. Thus, the investigator consulted books, journals, encyclopedias, magazines, dictionaries, websites, expert opinion and other available literature (reference given in bibliography and webliography) to construct the items pertaining to the economic violence. This effort helped to construct 57 items in the preliminary draft and items pertained to the different reactions.

a. Item Content

After consulting the literature related to economic violence, it was found that there can be economic violence at workplace and in family. Thus, various reactions pertaining to various situations were clubbed under following dimensions:

- i. Economic violence at workplace
- ii. Economic violence in family

Eleven experts in the field of education, sociology and psychology were consulted to seek their views and guidance for the construction of items. After this effort, the preliminary draft was prepared having 57 items pertaining to two dimensions of economic violence and has been given in table 2.10.

TABLE - 2.10
DISTRIBUTION OF ITEMS OF ECONOMIC VIOLENCE SCALE
(DIMENSION WISE)

S. No.	Dimension of Scale	No. of Items
1	Economic Violence at Workplace	29
2	Economic Violence in Family	28
Total		57

b. Item Format

The scale has been developed on the pattern of Likert scale where the subject is asked to respond to each of the statement on five point scale i.e. always, often, sometimes, rarely and never. On one extreme of the scale, there is strong agreement with the given statement and at the other, the strong disagreement. The scores assigned to each scale of the statement are 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1. The items are scored as 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1 for the responses i.e. always, often, sometimes, rarely and never. The total score of a particular domain gives the account of economic violence of the subject concerned.

II. Validity of the Scale

To find out the construct validity of the scale, suggestions from experts were sought keeping in mind economic abuse. For this purpose, the scale was sent to eleven experts out of which only seven responded back. After considering their opinion, it was decided to delete 16 items and 11 items were modified, as shown in table no. 2.11.

TABLE - 2.11
ITEMS RETAINED IN FINAL FORM OF ECONOMIC VIOLENCE SCALE

S. No.	Dimensions of Scale	No. of Items in Preliminary Draft	No. of Items Deleted	No. of Items Modified	No. of Items Retained
1	Economic Violence at Workplace	29	8	5	21
2	Economic Violence in Family	28	8	6	20
Total		57	16	11	41

Thus, the draft of Economic Violence Scale contained 41 valid items belonging to different dimensions of Economic Violence.

III. Pre Try Out

The scale of 41 items was administered to 52 women belonging to different walks of life like medical, law, teaching, management and administration, banking entrepreneur, housewives, female clerks, untrained female artists and unskilled female workers were considered. The group included women respondents from India, China and Thailand. Snowball sampling technique was used to collect data for pre-out from Thailand and China and random sampling technique was used to collect data from India. Instructions regarding filling up the scale were given to them. Confidentiality regarding the information provided was assured to the respondents. Pre try out helped the investigator to know the understanding of the items by the subject, ambiguity and language of items. It also helped to assure the appropriateness of the item format of the scale.

The scale was administered to 52 women initially as mentioned above. Again the scale was administered to them under the same conditions after 15 days. Their scores were calculated and reliability coefficient was determined, the value of which has been found to be 0.587.

IV. Data collection for standardization of economic violence scale

For the purpose of standardization of economic violence scale, The Economic Violence Scale was administered to 1000 women belonging to India, China and Thailand; Out of which, 400 women belonged to India, 300 women were from China and data of 300 women were collected from Thailand. The distribution of sample was as given in the flow chart (Figure – 3):

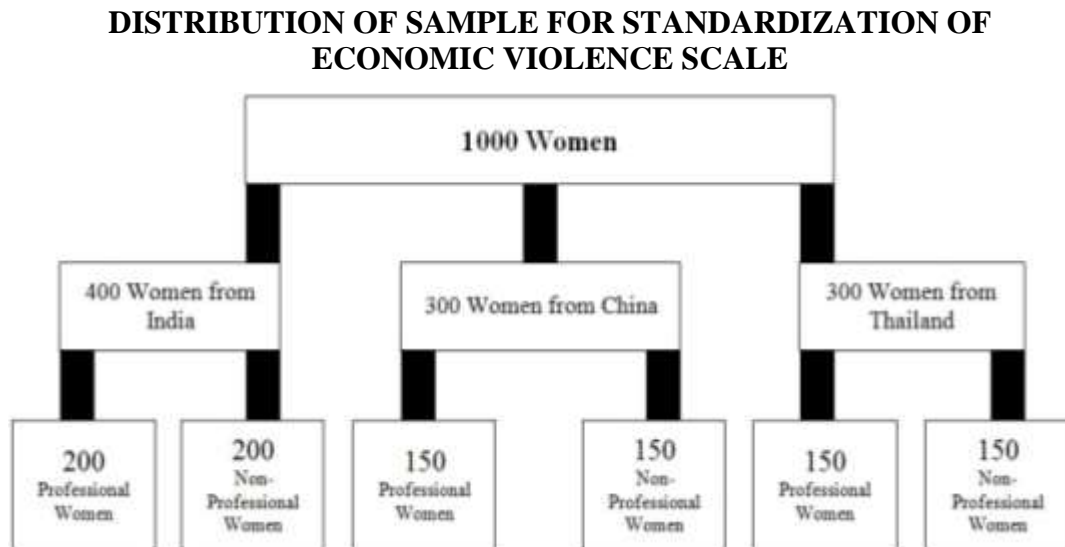


Figure - 3

V. Reliability of the Scale

Two methods for determining reliability of the scale were employed i.e., Split-Half and internal consistency

a. Split – Half Method

The scale was administered to 1000 women initially. Instructions were given to the subjects to fill up the scale and their scores were calculated. After that the scale was divided into two halves i.e., even numbered items and odd numbered items. The scores were calculated for both parts and reliability coefficient was determined, the value of which has been found to be 0.7633.

b. Internal Consistency

The reliability of the scale pertaining to economic violence was also determined by using internal consistency method. The scores of 52 subjects were divided into 2 sub scales i.e. economic violence at workplace and economic

violence in family. To find out the internal consistency, correlation coefficients were calculated. Correlation coefficients were computed between each sub-scale and total score of the whole scale, as shown in the table no 2.12.

TABLE - 2.12
RELIABILITY OF ECONOMIC VIOLENCE SCALE

Sub-Scale	Coefficient of Correlation
Economic Violence at Workplace	0.792633
Economic Violence in Family	0.718302
Economic Violence (Total)	0.763333

Thus, Economic Violence scale, with 41 items, was found to be valid and reliable to measure the level of Economic Violence.

VI. Discrimination Index

The discrimination index of an item refers to the degree to which a given item discriminates the subjects who differ in their responses on the scale.

The Economic Violence Scale was administered on 1000 women of India, China and Thailand to find out discrimination index for each item of the scale. Out of which, 400 women belonged to India, data of 300 women were from China and data of 300 women were taken from Thailand.

The scores obtained were statistically treated to form two groups- high achievers and low achievers i.e. i) who scored high on the scale ii) who scored low on the scale. Q₁ and Q₃ values were calculated. The calculated value of Q₁ was found to be 112 and Q₃ value was 148. The respondents who scored 112 or below were grouped as those having low level of economic violence and those who scored 148 and above were grouped as high level of economic violence. These two types of groups i.e., high level economic violence group and low level economic violence group were considered to calculate discrimination index of economic violence scale. Descriptive statistics of economic violence scale has been given in table no. 2.13.

TABLE - 2.13
DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS OF ECONOMIC VIOLENCE SCALE

	India	China	Thailand
N	400	300	300
Mean	113.9	118.09	120.11
SD	12.40	10.29	10.66
Q3	148		
Q1	112		

Table no. 2.14 shows the discrimination index of the items in Economic Violence scale. According to experts, the discrimination index for test development is to retain the items with the discriminating value of +0.3 and above. In present scale out of 41 items, 30 items were found to be having positive ‘D’ values above 0.30. Thus, 30 items were retained in the scale.

TABLE - 2.14
DISCRIMINATION INDEX OF ECONOMIC VIOLENCE SCALE

Economic Violence at Workplace		Economic Violence in Family	
Item No.	Discrimination Index	Item No.	Discrimination Index
1	0.33	22	0.39
2	0.37	23	0.16
3	0.34	24	0.36
4	0.31	25	0.36
5	0.37	26	0.32
6	0.17	27	-0.02
7	0.06	28	0.34
8	0.38	29	0.36
9	0.31	30	0.43
10	0.38	31	0.38
11	0.33	32	0.39

Economic Violence at Workplace		Economic Violence in Family	
Item No.	Discrimination Index	Item No.	Discrimination Index
12	0.39	33	0.33
13	0.32	34	0.41
14	0.39	35	0.37
15	0.11	36	0.38
16	-0.42	37	0.33
17	0.16	38	0.19
18	0.19	39	0.13
19	0.31	40	-0.21
20	0.38	41	0.47
21	0.44		

VII. Scoring Procedure

Economic Violence scale contains 30 items in the final draft. Each item has five responses i.e., Always, Often, Sometimes, Rarely, and Never. The respondent has to select one option out of the given five responses. The items are scored as 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1 for the responses Always, Often, Sometimes, Rarely and Never.

In the end, all the scores on each sub-scale were calculated and Q_1 and Q_3 values of the scores obtained on each sub scale to form three categories for interpretation of the scale as given in table no. 2.15.

TABLE - 2.15
LEVELS OF ECONOMIC VIOLENCE SCALE

Sub-Scale	Scores	Category
Economic Violence at Workplace	61 & above	High Economic Violence
	56-60	Moderate Economic Violence
	55 & below	Low Economic Violence
Economic Violence in Family	67 & above	High Economic Violence
	57-66	Moderate Economic Violence
	56 & below	Low Economic Violence
Economic Violence (Overall)	126 & above	High Economic Violence
	112-125	Moderate Economic Violence
	111 & below	Low Economic Violence

VII. Administration of the Scale

Economic violence scale is meant for adults. The scale can be administered individually as well as in group. There is no time limit for completing the scale. Instructions are to be given to the subjects. They are to be informed that there are no right and wrong responses. The scale only checks the level of economic violence of an individual. Confidentiality of the information given should be assured to the subject.

VIII. Preparation of Norms

To find out norms for economic violence scale, the scale constructed by the investigator, consisting of 30 valid and reliable items, was administered to 1000 women belonging to India, China and Thailand.

a. Area Norms

A set of area norms is prepared for the economic violence scale that shows change with respect to area. A norm is the average value of the particular trait for woman of that particular area. Area norms have been prepared in the form of

standard scores and ‘T’ scores. T-scores were calculated for women belonging to India, China and Thailand and results have been given in table 2.16, 2.17, 2.18 respectively.

TABLE - 2.16
NORMS FOR WOMEN OF INDIA FOR ECONOMIC VIOLENCE SCALE

Raw Score	Z-Score	T-Score
85	-2.3306	26.6935
86	-2.25	27.5
87	-2.1694	28.3065
88	-2.0887	29.1129
94	-1.6048	33.9516
95	-1.5242	34.7581
96	-1.4435	35.5645
98	-1.2823	37.1774
99	-1.2016	37.9839
101	-1.0403	39.5968
102	-0.9597	40.4032
104	-0.7984	42.0161
105	-0.7177	42.8226
106	-0.6371	43.629
107	-0.5565	44.4355
108	-0.4758	45.2419
109	-0.3952	46.0484
110	-0.3145	46.8548
111	-0.2339	47.6613
112	-0.1532	48.4677
113	-0.0726	49.2742
114	0.00806	50.0806
115	0.08871	50.8871

Raw Score	Z-Score	T-Score
116	0.16935	51.6935
117	0.25	52.5
118	0.33065	53.3065
119	0.41129	54.1129
120	0.49194	54.9194
121	0.57258	55.7258
122	0.65323	56.5323
123	0.73387	57.3387
124	0.81452	58.1452
125	0.89516	58.9516
126	0.97581	59.7581
127	1.05645	60.5645
129	1.21774	62.1774
131	1.37903	63.7903
132	1.45968	64.5968
135	1.70161	67.0161
140	2.10484	71.0484

TABLE - 2.17
NORMS FOR WOMEN OF CHINA FOR ECONOMIC VIOLENCE SCALE

Raw Score	Z-Score	T-Score
91	-2.6327	23.6735
94	-2.3411	26.5889
98	-1.9524	30.4762
102	-1.5637	34.3635
103	-1.4665	35.3353
104	-1.3693	36.3071
106	-1.1749	38.2507
108	-0.9806	40.1944

Raw Score	Z-Score	T-Score
109	-0.8834	41.1662
110	-0.7862	42.138
111	-0.689	43.1098
112	-0.5918	44.0816
113	-0.4947	45.0534
114	-0.3975	46.0253
115	-0.3003	46.9971
116	-0.2031	47.9689
117	-0.1059	48.9407
118	-0.0087	49.9125
119	0.08844	50.8844
120	0.18562	51.8562
121	0.2828	52.828
122	0.37998	53.7998
123	0.47716	54.7716
124	0.57434	55.7434
126	0.76871	57.6871
127	0.86589	58.6589
129	1.06025	60.6025
135	1.64334	66.4334

TABLE - 2.18
NORMS FOR WOMEN OF THAILAND FOR ECONOMIC VIOLENCE SCALE

Raw Score	Z-Score	T-Score
96	-2.2617	27.3827
98	-2.0741	29.2589
107	-1.2298	37.7017
111	-0.8546	41.454
112	-0.7608	42.3921
113	-0.667	43.3302

Raw Score	Z-Score	T-Score
117	-0.2917	47.0826
118	-0.1979	48.0206
120	-0.0103	49.8968
122	0.1773	51.773
123	0.27111	52.7111
124	0.36492	53.6492
125	0.45872	54.5872
126	0.55253	55.5253
127	0.64634	56.4634
129	0.83396	58.3396
131	1.02158	60.2158
132	1.11538	61.1538
135	1.39681	63.9681
140	1.86585	68.6585

2.2.3. Standardization of Socio-Psychological Influence Scale

Social influence occurs when one's emotions, opinions, or behaviors are affected by others. It is a process when the actions, reactions, and thoughts of an individual are influenced by other people or groups. Social influence takes many forms and can be seen in conformity with socialization, peer pressure, obedience, leadership and persuasion.

Psychological influence is related to several factors that are primarily behavior-based and affect an individual's decision making process like learning, perception, self-concept, attitudes, personality, and lifestyles etc. Through a combination of these various factors a person displays certain tendencies towards society, family, services, interactions etc.

Thus, Socio-Psychological Influence includes impact of social and psychological factors, like patriarchal society, laws of inheritance, dowry system, male domination, customs and traditions, poverty etc.; and psychological factors like attitude, thinking, self-confidence, mental health etc.

Following steps were considered to construct and standardize the scale:

I. Construction of Items

Socio-psychological influence involves social and psychological influence. Social influence includes the pressure exerted by norms, taboos or culture prevailing in the society whereas psychological influence involves one's own mental set-up and thought process.

a. Item Content

To decide about the content related to socio-psychological influence scale, the investigator consulted books, journals, encyclopedias, magazines, dictionaries, websites, expert opinion and other available literature to construct the items pertaining to social and psychological factors influencing behaviour. Eleven experts in the field of education, sociology and psychology were consulted to seek their views and guidance for the construction of items. After having discussion with the experts and the available literature, the item content was finalized. It was decided to include the items related to social and psychological factors having strong influence in the life of a human being as mentioned in the preceding paragraph. This effort helped the investigator to construct 34 items in the preliminary draft.

b. Item Format

To decide the format of the items in the scale, the investigator looked into different formats. The best suitable format for the present scale was decided wherein various situations pertaining to socio-psychological influence were clubbed under following two dimensions:

- i. Responses showing social influence
- ii. Responses showing psychological influence

The subject is asked to respond to each of the statement in terms of four options for each item. Out of these four options i.e. a, b, c & d where option (a) shows social influence on an individual's decision or behaviour and (c) indicates psychological influence on an individual's decision or behaviour. The other two options i.e. (b) and (d) show the fusion of both social and psychological influence. Both (a) and (c) options carry 1 mark while zero is assigned to (b) and (d) options.

The total score of option (a) gives the response of social influence while the total score of option (c) gives the response of psychological influence of the subject concerned.

II. Validity of the Scale

To find out the construct validity of the scale, suggestions from experts were sought keeping in mind the factors that influence socially and psychologically. For this purpose, the scale was sent to eleven experts out of which only seven responded back. After considering their opinion, it was decided to delete 9 items and 7 items were modified, as shown in table no. 2.19.

TABLE - 2.19
ITEMS RETAINED IN FINAL FORM OF SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL INFLUENCE SCALE

	No. of Items in Preliminary Draft	No. of Items Deleted	No. of Items Modified	No. of Items Retained
Socio-Psychological Influence Scale	34	9	7	25

Thus the first draft of Socio-Psychological influence scale contained 25 valid items related to the influence on different life situations.

III. Pre Try Out

The scale of 25 items was administered to 52 women belonging to different walks of life like medical, law, teaching, management and administration, banking entrepreneur, housewives, clerks, untrained artists and unskilled workers. The group included women respondents from India, China and Thailand. Snowball sampling technique was employed to collect data for pre-try out from Thailand and China and data from India were collected by applying random sampling technique. Instructions regarding filling up the scale were given to them. Confidentiality regarding the information provided was assured to the respondents. Pre try out helped the investigator to know the understanding of the items by the subject, ambiguity and language of items. It also helped to assure the appropriateness of the item format of the scale.

The scale was administered to 52 women initially as mentioned above. Again the scale was administered to them under the same conditions after 15 days. Their scores were calculated and reliability coefficient was determined, the value of which has been found to be 0.719.

IV. Data collection for standardization of socio-psychological influence scale

For the purpose of standardization of socio-psychological influence scale, the scale was administered to 1000 women belonging to India, China and Thailand; Out of which, 400 women belonged to India, 300 women were from China and data of 300 women were collected from Thailand. The distribution of sample was as given in the flow chart (Figure - 4):

DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE FOR STANDARDIZATION OF SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL INFLUENCE SCALE

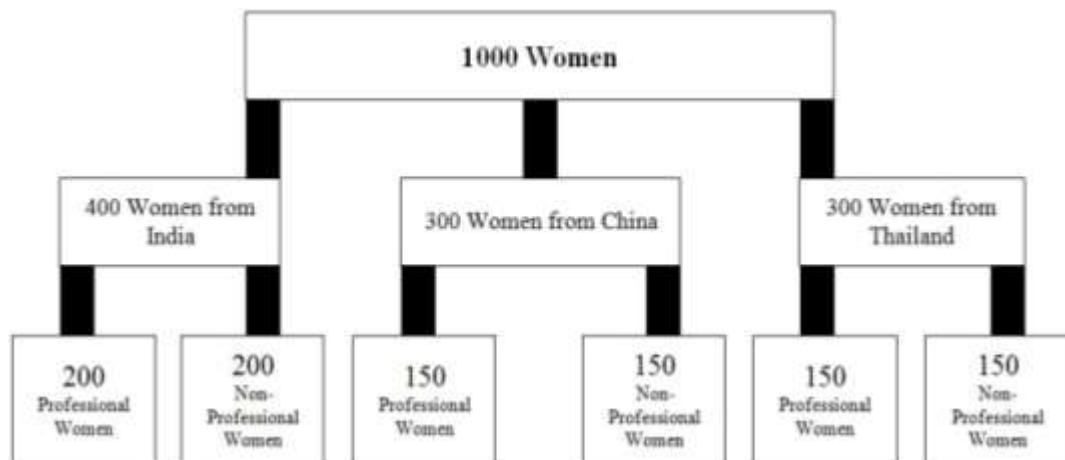


Figure - 4

V. Reliability of the Scale

Two methods for determining reliability of the scale were employed i.e., Split-Half and Internal Consistency.

a. Split - Half Method

The scale was administered to 1000 women as mentioned in figure no. 4. Instructions were given to the subjects to fill up the scale and their scores were calculated. After that the scale was divided into two halves i.e., even numbered items and odd numbered items. The scores were calculated for both parts and

reliability coefficient was determined, the value of which has been found to be 0.719.

b. Internal Consistency

The reliability of the scale pertaining to socio-psychological influence was also determined by employing internal consistency method. The scores of subjects on two dimensions i.e. social influence and psychological influence were calculated. Correlation coefficients were found out between each dimension and total score of the whole scale, as shown in the table no. 2.20.

TABLE - 2.20
RELIABILITY OF SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL INFLUENCE SCALE

Sub-Scale	Coefficient of Correlation
Social Influence	0.84713
Psychological Influence	0.70547
Socio-Psychological Influence	0.82458

Thus, the Socio-Psychological Influence scale with 25 items was found to be valid and reliable to measure the extent of socio-psychological Influence.

VI. Discrimination Index

The discrimination power i.e., the validity index of an item refers to the degree, to which a given item discriminates the women, who differ in the socio-psychological influence measured by the scale as a whole.

The scale was administered to 1000 women of India, China and Thailand to find out discrimination index for each item of the scale. Out of which, 400 women belonged to India, 300 women were from China and data of 300 women were collected from Thailand.

The scores obtained were statistically treated to form two groups i.e. i) who scored high on the scale ii) who scored low on the scale. Q_1 and Q_3 values were calculated. The calculated value of Q_1 was found to be 14 and Q_3 value was 20. The respondents who scored 14 or below were grouped as low level socio-psychological influence group and those who scored 20 and above were grouped as high level socio-psychological influence group. To find out the discrimination index of the

items in scale, discrimination index (D) was calculated. Descriptive statistics of socio-psychological influence scale has been given in table no. 2.21.

TABLE - 2.21
DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS OF SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL INFLUENCE SCALE

	India	China	Thailand
N	400	300	300
Mean	16.76	16.52	18.43
SD	3.82	4.405	4.452
Q3	20		
Q1	14		

The table no. 2.22 shows the values of discrimination index of the items in Socio-Psychological influence scale. According to experts, the discrimination index for test development is to retain the items with the discriminating value of +0.3 and above. In present scale out of 25 items, 24 items were found to have positive 'D' values i.e. above 0.30. Thus, 24 items were retained in the scale.

TABLE - 2.22
DISCRIMINATION INDEX OF SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL INFLUENCE SCALE

Item No.	Discrimination Index	Item No.	Discrimination Index
1	0.37	13	0.31
2	0.36	14	0.36
3	0.39	15	0.32
4	0.41	16	0.37
5	0.31	17	0.39
6	0.36	18	0.37
7	0.39	19	0.48
8	0.46	20	0.49
9	0.42	21	0.39
10	0.38	24	0.34
11	0.58	25	0.17
12	0.36		

VII. Scoring Procedure

Socio-Psychological Influence scale contains 24 items. Each item has four options i.e., the subject is asked to respond to each of the statement in terms of 4 options. Out of the four options i.e. a, b, c & d, option (a) shows social influence on an individual's decision or behaviour and option (c) indicates psychological influence on an individual's decision or behaviour. The other two options i.e. (b) and (d) show the fusion of both social and psychological influence. Both (a) and (c) options carry score of 1 while zero is assigned to (b) and (d) options. The total score of option (a) gives the response of social influence while the total score of option (c) gives the response of psychological influence on the subject concerned. Results have been categorized as given in table 2.23.

TABLE - 2.23
LEVELS OF SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL INFLUENCE SCALE

Sub-Scale	Scores	Category
Social Influence	12 & above	High Social Influence
	7-11	Moderate Social Influence
	6 & below	Low Social Influence
Psychological Influence	9 & above	High Psychological Influence
	7-8	Moderate Psychological Influence
	6 & below	Low Psychological Influence
Socio-Psychological Influence (Overall)	20 & above	High Socio-Psychological Influence
	15-19	Moderate Socio-Psychological Influence
	14 & below	Low Socio-Psychological Influence

VIII. Administration of the Scale

Socio-Psychological Influence scale is meant for adults. The scale can be administered individually as well as in group. There is no time limit for completing the scale. Instructions are to be given to the subject. They are to be informed that there are no right and wrong responses. The scale only checks the

Socio-Psychological Influence on an individual. Confidentiality of the information given should be assured to the subject.

IX. Preparation of Norms

To find out norms for Socio-Psychological Influence Scale, the scale constructed by the investigator, consisting of 24 valid and reliable items was administered to 1000 women belonging to India, China and Thailand.

a. Area Norms

A set of area norms is prepared for the Socio-Psychological Influence Scale that shows change with respect to area. A norm is the average value of the particular trait for woman of that particular area. Area norms have been prepared in the form of standard scores and ‘T’ scores.

T-scores were calculated for women belonging to India, China and Thailand and results have been given in table 2.24, 2.25, 2.26 respectively.

TABLE - 2.24
NORMS FOR WOMEN OF INDIA
FOR SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL INFLUENCE SCALE

Raw Score	Z-Score	T-Score
7	-2.5496	24.5037
9	-2.0272	29.7283
10	-1.7659	32.3406
11	-1.5047	34.9530
12	-1.2435	37.5653
13	-0.9822	40.1776
14	-0.7210	42.7900
15	-0.4598	45.4023
16	-0.1985	48.0146
17	0.0627	50.6270
18	0.3239	53.2393

Raw Score	Z-Score	T-Score
19	0.5852	55.8516
20	0.8464	58.4639
21	1.1076	61.0763
22	1.3689	63.6886
23	1.6301	66.3009
24	1.8913	68.9133

TABLE - 2.25
NORMS FOR WOMEN OF CHINA
FOR SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL INFLUENCE SCALE

Raw Score	Z-Score	T-Score
7	-2.1612	28.3882
8	-1.9342	30.6583
9	-1.7072	32.9285
10	-1.4801	35.1986
11	-1.2531	37.4688
12	-1.0261	39.7389
13	-0.7991	42.0091
14	-0.5721	44.2792
15	-0.3451	46.5494
16	-0.1180	48.8195
17	0.1090	51.0897
18	0.3360	53.3598
19	0.5630	55.6300
20	0.7900	57.9001
21	1.0170	60.1703
22	1.2440	62.4404
23	1.4711	64.7106
24	1.6981	66.9807

TABLE - 2.26
NORMS FOR WOMEN OF THAILAND
FOR SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL INFLUENCE SCALE

Raw Score	Z-Score	T-Score
7	-2.5674	24.3261
8	-2.3428	26.5723
9	-2.1181	28.8185
10	-1.8935	31.0647
11	-1.6689	33.3109
12	-1.4443	35.5571
13	-1.2197	37.8032
14	-0.9951	40.0494
15	-0.7704	42.2956
16	-0.5458	44.5418
17	-0.3212	46.7880
18	-0.0966	49.0341
19	0.1280	51.2803
20	0.3527	53.5265
21	0.5773	55.7727
22	0.8019	58.0189
23	1.0265	60.2650
24	1.2511	62.5112

2.3. Procedure

Descriptive survey method was employed to conduct the study. Besides data were collected using both quantitative and qualitative techniques. For quantitative analysis, emotional violence scale, economic violence scale and socio-psychological scale were administered. For qualitative analysis, case studies were conducted.

2.3.1. Data Collection for Quantitative Analysis

Data were collected through internet, personal visits to subjects in India and Thailand. Contacts of respondents in China were collected with the help of personal references and the same were contacted through internet. All the three scales viz: emotional violence scale, economic violence scale and socio-psychological scale were made available on *www.advancedresearch.in*. Social networking sites like *Facebook* and *Orkut* were also used to contact and locate respondents. To give the response, the respondent has to visit the above mentioned website i.e., *www.advanced research.in*. The subject was supposed to give her personal information on the home page. Then clicking on the ‘start’ button, the scale of emotional violence appears. The respondent is supposed to fill the responses and after completing it, she will click on the ‘next’ button to move to economic violence scale and similarly the respondent can fill socio-psychological influence scale. At the end the finish button appears, on clicking it the data is saved. Personal visit was also made to Thailand for data collection by the investigator. The data of 1200 women were collected for analysis and interpretation.

2.3.2. Data Collection for Qualitative Analysis

To find out the influence of social and psychological factors on emotional and economic violence and to find out the causes and ways of such violation among professional women, their case studies were conducted. The information was also sought from their family members and neighbors. Five case studies were conducted from India, Thailand and China each. Snowball sampling technique was used to collect information. An information sheet was prepared to collect needed information.

The investigator personally met women in India and Thailand to interview them whereas women of China were contacted telephonically and through *Skype* for gathering information. The investigator spent maximum time and multiple meeting in developing rapport with women under study in India, so that expected information could be drawn out. After establishing congenial atmosphere, the desired questions were asked to extract the needed information. The information thus collected was used to prepare the case studies. To make the information more authenticated, their neighbours and family members were contacted. Case studies were analyzed to reveal the causes of emotional and economic violence among professional women.

2.4. Statistical Techniques

After collection of quantitative data, it was tabulated considering the objectives of the study and was analyzed statistically for attaining the goals of the study. Following statistical techniques were applied:

- i. Correlation was computed to find out the reliability of emotional violence scale, economic violence scale and socio-psychological scale.
- ii. Mean, median and mode were calculated to check the normal distribution of the collected data and to find the value of discrimination index for emotional violence scale, economic violence scale and socio-psychological influence scale.
- iii. Quartile Deviations were computed:
 - a. To form two groups to calculate item discrimination index for all the three scales of the present study
 - b. To form three groups for interpretation of all the three scales
- iv. Mean and Standard Deviation were calculated to find out the degree of emotional violence among professional and non- professional women of India, Thailand and China.
- v. Percentage was calculated to find the number of respondents in a group.
- vi. t - test was computed to find difference in:
 - a. Emotional violence among professional and non-professional women of India, among professional and non-professional women of Thailand and among professional and non-professional women of China
 - b. Emotional violence at work place and in family among women in India, among women in Thailand and similarly among women in China
- vii. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was calculated to find variance in:
 - a. Emotional violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China
 - b. Emotional violence among non- professional women of India, Thailand and China
 - c. Emotional violence among women of India, Thailand and China
 - d. Economic violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China
 - e. Economic violence among non-professional women of India, Thailand and China

- f. Economic violence among women of India, Thailand and China
- viii. Multivariate Analysis (MANOVA) was calculated to find the influence of social and psychological factors on:
 - a. Emotional Violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China
 - b. Emotional Violence among non-professional women of India, Thailand and China
 - c. Economic Violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China
 - d. Economic Violence among non-professional women of India, Thailand and China
- ix. Posthoc test was applied after computing MANOVA to find the difference of emotional and economic violence on different levels of socio-psychological influence

After application of statistical techniques, the results have been presented in next chapter i.e., Quantitative Analysis of Data.

CHAPTER-3

QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF DATA

Quantitative analysis for the present study has been presented in three parts as given below:

Part-A: Emotional Violence among Women

- Frequency distribution of data for emotional violence
- Emotional violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China
- Emotional violence at workplace and in family among Professional Women of India, China and Thailand
- Emotional violence at workplace and in family among professional and non-professional women of India, Thailand and China

Part-B: Economic Violence among Women

- Frequency distribution of data for economic violence
- Economic violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China
- Economic violence at workplace and in family among Professional Women of India, China and Thailand
- Economic violence at workplace and in family among professional and non-professional women of India, Thailand and China

Part-C: Socio-Psychological Influence on Women

- Frequency distribution of data for socio-psychological influence
- Socio-psychological influence on professional women of India, Thailand and China
- Socio-psychological influence on emotional violence among professional women of India
- Socio-psychological influence among professional and non-professional women
- Socio-psychological influence on emotional and economic violence among professional and non-professional women belonging to India, Thailand and China

PART-A
EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE AMONG PROFESSIONAL WOMEN

Violence against women is most pervasive but least recognized human rights abuse in the world. Dhar (2005) explored incidences of domestic violence against women in different countries and found that around the world, on an average, one in every three women experiences violence in intimate relationships. Similarly, Thind (2011) explored that there is decline in the population of women as compared to men in India. He reported that in the past, females were killed after birth but now female foeticide has replaced it. WHO (2002) conducted a qualitative research and found that women frequently consider emotionally abusive acts to be more devastating than physical violence. Between 20% and 75% of women had experienced one or more of violence acts across all countries, most of them within the past 12 months. The most frequently mentioned were insults, belittling, and intimidation. The investigator tried to explore emotional violence across three countries and results have been presented as below:

3.1. Frequency distribution of data for emotional violence

To find out the type of distribution of data for emotional violence, Mean, Median, Mode, SD, Kurtosis and Skewness were computed and results have been presented in table no. 3.1.

TABLE - 3.1
FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR SCORES OF EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE

Mean	136.571
Median	136
Mode	146
Standard Deviation	11.6185
Kurtosis	-0.6731
Skewness	-0.121
N	1200

Table 3.1 shows that the mean of emotional violence scores is 136.57 with median of 136 and standard deviation of 11.61. As the values of mean, median and mode are nearly the same, it is evident from frequency distribution that the distribution of data is normal. The value of kurtosis is -0.673 which is quite close to normal value of 0.263.

Further to fulfill the objective of identifying women who were highly emotionally violated and those who were less emotionally violated, levels of emotional violence among women were calculated by Q1 and Q3. The value of Q1 and Q3 is 131 and 147 respectively. It indicates that women having score above 147 are highly emotionally violated and women having score less than 131 are less emotionally violated whereas rest of the women are moderately emotionally violated. It has been found that 35% women have been found to be less emotionally violated whereas 21.84% women have been found to be highly emotionally violated and the 43.16% of women have been found as lying on average level of emotional violence.

3.1.1. Emotional violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China

To find the level of emotional violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China, emotional violence scale was employed and mean, SD and quartiles were computed to analyse the data and results have been presented in table no. 3.2.

TABLE - 3.2
EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE AMONG PROFESSIONAL WOMEN OF INDIA, THAILAND AND CHINA (WITHIN COUNTRY)

	Professional Women of India	Professional Women of Thailand	Professional Women of China
Mean	135.08	146.57	128.205
SD	7.898	6.876	9.852
N	200	200	200

The results show that the mean scores and values of SD of emotional violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China have been found to be 135.08, 146.57, 128.20, 7.89, 6.87 and 9.85 respectively (Table 3.2). Values of Q3 and Q1 of Emotional Violence Scale are 147 and 131 respectively. It has been found that mean score of professional women belonging to India and Thailand on emotional violence scale lies between 147 and 131 which indicates moderate level of emotional violence whereas mean score of professional women belonging to China lies below the value of 131 which indicates low level of emotional violence. Thus, it can be interpreted that there is moderate level of emotional violence among professional women of India and Thailand whereas this level is low among professional women of China.

3.2. Emotional violence among professional women

To find the level of emotional violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China, emotional violence scale was employed and mean, SD, percentage and quartiles were computed to analyse the data and results have been presented in table no. 3.14.

TABLE - 3.3
EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE AMONG PROFESSIONAL WOMEN (TOTAL)

Mean	136.61
SD	11.23
Q3	147
Q1	131
N	600

Table 3.3 depicts that mean score of emotional violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China has been found to be 136.61 whereas SD is 11.23. Values of Q3 and Q1 of Emotional Violence Scale are 147 and 131 respectively. It is observed that mean score of professional women belonging to India, Thailand and China on emotional violence scale lies between 147 and 131 which indicates moderate level of emotional violence among professional women.

Percentages were calculated for all three levels of emotional violence among professional women and it has been found that 20.67% professional women fall in the category of high emotional violence level whereas 45.50% fall in moderate level and remaining 33.83% lies in the category of low emotional violence level. It can be interpreted that level of emotional violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China is moderate. Hence, the findings of the study do not support the hypothesis which stated that Emotional violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China is very high.

A study published in *Punjabi Tribune* in 2010 does not support the findings of the present study. It reported that in Finland, in total murders, 20% women are killed by their husbands in domestic violence. WHO's statistics explored that average women killed in Finland in domestic violence is more than the murder of women in European Union. Similarly, National Family Health Survey III conducted a study and found that Bihar is the

state with the highest number of women having been beaten by their husbands. According to the Survey, 50% of women in Bihar have been beaten by their husbands. Wife beating in middle-class homes stood at 55%. The survey formed nuclear families were likely to record more widespread violence with 63% women saying they were victims of domestic violence. Similarly, Indian Stat.com which in 2004 made an effort to access the state wise data regarding crime against women, it showed high incidence of crimes against women in different states of India.

Various schemes related to girl education, schemes to increase the literacy level of countries, awareness in women about their rights, role of media and awareness of freedom given to women in developed countries through various medias and changing attitudes of society due to scientific and technological advancements may be the reasons for moderate level of violence against women.

3.3. Emotional violence at workplace and in family among Professional Women of India, China and Thailand

To find out difference in emotional violence at workplace and in family among professional women of India, Thailand and China, emotional violence scale was employed and t-test was computed to analyse the data. The results have been presented in table no. 3.4.

TABLE - 3.4
DIFFERENCE IN EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE AT WORKPLACE AND IN FAMILY AMONG PROFESSIONAL WOMEN OF INDIA, THAILAND AND CHINA (WITHIN COUNTRY)

	India		Thailand		China	
	EMV-WP	EMV-F	EMV-WP	EMV-F	EMV-WP	EMV-F
Mean	68.94	66.14	68.74	77.83	62.48	65.725
SD	37.77528	22.56322	20.28382	26.54382	42.28101	32.62249
N	200	200	200	200	200	200
df	398		398		398	
t Stat	1.045		3.78		.8594	

0.05=1.97 and 0.01= 2.59

It is indicated from table 3.4 that the mean scores of emotional violence at workplace and in family among professional women of India, Thailand and China have

been found to be 68.94, 66.14, 68.74, 77.83, 62.48 and 65.72 respectively. Standard deviation of scores in emotional violence at workplace and in family has been found to be 37.77, 22.56, 20.28, 26.54, 42.28 and 32.62 respectively. In case of Indian professional women, the computed t-value has been found to be 1.045 which is not significant at 0.05 level of significance. It can be stated that there is no significant difference between the level of emotional violence at workplace and in family. Hence, Indian professional women suffer equal extent of emotional violence in family and at workplace. The computed t-value in professional women of Thailand being 3.78 has been found to be significant at 0.01 level of significance. It can be inferred that there is significant difference between the level of emotional violence at workplace and in family among professional women of Thailand. Hence, Thai professional women do not have equal level of emotional violence in family and at workplace unlike Indian women. Similarly, in case of Chinese professional women, the computed t-value being .8594 has been found to be not significant at 0.05 level of significance indicating that there is no significant difference between the level of emotional violence at workplace and in family. Therefore, the results have revealed that Chinese professional women have equal degree of emotional violence in family and workplace like professional women of India.

It can be concluded that there is a difference in the level of emotional violence in family and at workplace among professional women of Thailand but not in case of women of China and India.

3.4. Emotional violence at workplace among professional women of India, Thailand and China.

To find out the difference of emotional violence at workplace among professional women of India, Thailand and China, scale of emotional violence was applied. ANOVA was computed to find out the variance in emotional violence at workplace among professional women of India, Thailand and China and results have been presented in table no. 3.5.

TABLE - 3.5
VARIANCE IN EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE AT WORKPLACE AMONG
PROFESSIONAL WOMEN OF INDIA, THAILAND AND CHINA
(AMONG COUNTRIES)

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F
Between Groups	597.28	2	2698.64	80.68479
Within Groups	19967.68	597	33.4467	
Total	25364.96	599		

0.05 = 3.01 and 0.01 = 4.65

On comparing emotional violence at workplace among professional women of India, Thailand and China, the sum of squares between groups and within groups have been found to be 5397.28 and 19967.68 whereas the mean squares between groups and within groups have been found to be 2698.64 and 33.44 (Table no. 3.5). The calculated F- value 80.68 has been found to be significant at .01 the level of significance. It is interpreted that there is significant difference in the level of emotional violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China as far emotional violence at workplace is concerned.

As value of 'F' has been found to be significant which shows that there is significant difference in the level of emotional violence at workplace among professional women of India, Thailand and China, t-test is further applied to test the separate differences in groups.

TABLE - 3.6
DIFFERENCE IN EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE AT WORKPLACE AMONG
PROFESSIONAL WOMEN OF INDIA, THAILAND AND CHINA

	India	Thailand	India	China	Thailand	China
Mean	68.94	68.74	68.94	62.48	68.74	62.48
SD	37.7752	20.2838	37.7752	42.2810	20.2838	42.2810
N	200	200	200	200	200	200
df	398		398		398	
t Stat	1.484		8.629		9.404	

0.05=1.97 and 0.01= 2.59

Mean scores and SD of Indian professional women and Thailand professional women of emotional violence at workplace have been found to be 68.94, 68.74, 37.77 and 20.28 respectively. t-value being 1.484 has been found to be not significant at 0.05 level of

significance which shows that there is no significant difference between the level of emotional violence at workplace among Indian professional women and Thailand professional women. Similarly the mean scores and SD among Indian and China professional women for emotional violence at workplace has been found to be 68.94, 62.48, 37.77 and 42.28 respectively. The t-value has been found to be 8.629 which is significant at 0.01 level of significance. It can be interpreted that professional women of India and China significantly differ as far as level of emotional violence at workplace is concerned.

It is further depicted from the table that the mean scores and SD among Thailand and Chinese professional women for emotional violence at workplace has been found to be 68.74, 62.48, 20.28 and 42.28 respectively. The value of 't' being 9.404 has been found to be significant at 0.01 level of significance which stated that there is significant difference in the level of emotional violence at workplace among Thai and Chinese professional women.

3.5. Emotional violence in family among professional women of India, Thailand and China

To find out the difference of emotional violence in family among professional women of India, Thailand and China, scale of emotional violence was applied. ANOVA was computed to find out the variance in emotional violence in family among professional women of India, Thailand and China and results have been presented in table no. 3.7.

TABLE - 3.7
VARIANCE IN EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE IN FAMILY AMONG
PROFESSIONAL WOMEN OF INDIA, THAILAND AND CHINA
(AMONG COUNTRIES)

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F
Between Groups	18890.62	2	9445.312	346.7038
Within Groups	16264.18	597	27.24317	
Total	35154.8	599		

0.05 = 3.01 and 0.01 = 4.65

The sum of squares of emotional violence in family among professional women of India, Thailand and China were compared, the sum of squares between groups and within groups have been found to be 18890.62 and 16264.18 respectively whereas the mean

squares between groups and within groups have been found to be 9445.312 and 27.24 as depicted in table 3.7. The calculated F- value has been found to be 346.70. By comparing calculated and table value of ‘F’, it has been found to be significant at .01 the level of significance. It reveals that there is significant difference in the level of emotional violence in family among professional women of India, Thailand and China.

The value of ‘F’ has been found to be significant which shows that there is significant difference in the level of emotional violence in family among professional women of India, Thailand and China, t-test is further applied to test the separate differences in groups.

TABLE - 3.8
DIFFERENCE IN EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE IN FAMILY AMONG
PROFESSIONAL WOMEN OF INDIA, THAILAND AND CHINA

	Thailand	China	Thailand	India	China	India
Mean	77.83	65.725	77.83	66.14	65.725	66.14
SD	26.5438	32.6224	26.5438	22.5632	32.6224	22.5632
N	200	200	200	200	200	200
df	398		398		398	
t Stat	20.417		25.609		1.114	

0.05=1.97 and 0.01= 2.59

Mean scores and SD of emotional violence in family among Thai and Chinese professional women have been found to be 77.83, 65.72, 26.54 and 32.62 respectively. t- value being 20.417 has been found to be significant at 0.01 level of significance, which shows that there is significant difference in the level of emotional violence in families among Thai professional women and Chinese professional women. Similarly, the mean scores and SD for emotional violence in family among Thai and Indian professional women have been found to be 77.83, 66.14, 26.54 and 22.56 respectively. The t-value has been found to be 25.609 which is significant at 0.01 level of significance. It can be interpreted that professional women of Thailand and India significantly differs as far as level of emotional violence in family is concerned. It is further depicted from the table that the mean scores and SD for emotional violence in family among professional women of China and India have been found to be 65.72, 66.14, 32.62 and 22.56 respectively. The value of ‘t’ being 1.114, has been found to be not significant at 0.05 level of significance from which

it can be inferred that there is no significant difference among Chinese and Indian professional women as far their level of emotional violence in family is concerned.

3.6. Emotional violence among professional women in India, Thailand and China

To find out the difference of emotional violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China, scale of emotional violence was applied. ANOVA was computed to find out the variance in emotional violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China and results have been presented in table no. 3.9.

TABLE - 3.9
VARIANCE IN EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE (TOTAL) AMONG PROFESSIONAL
WOMEN OF INDIA, THAILAND AND CHINA
(AMONG COUNTRIES)

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F
Between Groups	34437.26	2	17218.63	249.8648
Within Groups	41140.34	597	68.91178	
Total	75577.6	599		

0.05 = 3.01 and 0.01 = 4.65

When emotional violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China all together were compared, the sum of squares between groups and within groups have been found to be 34437.26 and 41140.34 whereas the mean squares between groups and within groups have been found to be 17218.63 and 68.91178 (Table 3.9). The calculated F- value has found to be 249.8648 which is significant at .01 the level of significance. It has been explored that there is significant difference in the level of emotional violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China.

As value of 'F' has been found to be significant which shows that there is significant difference in the level of emotional violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China, t-test is further applied to test the separate differences in groups. Results have been presented in table no. 3.10.

TABLE - 3.10
DIFFERENCE IN EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE AMONG PROFESSIONAL
WOMEN OF INDIA, THAILAND AND CHINA

	India	Thailand	China	Thailand	China	India
Mean	135.08	146.57	128.205	146.57	128.205	135.08
SD	62.3855	47.2815	97.0683	47.2815	97.0683	62.3855
N	200	200	200	200	200	200
df	398		398		398	
t Stat	16.867		20.44		6.579	

0.05=1.97 and 0.01= 2.59

Table 3.10 indicates that mean scores and SD's of emotional violence among Indian professional women and Thai professional women have been found to be 135.08, 146.57, 62.38 and 47.28 respectively. t-value being 16.867 has been found to be significant at 0.01 level of significance which shows that there is significant difference between the level of emotional violence among Indian professional women and Thai professional women. Similarly the mean scores and SD's for emotional violence among Chinese and Thai professional women have been found to be 128.20, 146.57, 97.06 and 47.28 respectively. The t-value has been found to be 20.44, which is significant at 0.01 level of significance. It has been explored that professional women of China and Thailand differ as far as their level of emotional violence is concerned.

It is further depicted from the table that the mean scores and SD's for emotional violence among professional women of China and India have been found to be 128.20, 135.08, 97.06 and 62.38 respectively. The value of t' being 6.579 has been found to be significant at 0.01 level of significance revealing thereby that there is significant difference among Chinese and Indian professional women as far their level of emotional violence is concerned.

3.7. Emotional violence at workplace and in family among professional and non-professional women of India

To explore the difference in emotional violence at workplace and in family in Indian professional and non-professional women, scale of emotional violence was employed and scores were calculated. t-test was computed to analyse the data. Results have been presented in table no. 3.11.

TABLE - 3.11
DIFFERENCE IN EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE AMONG PROFESSIONAL AND
NON-PROFESSIONAL WOMEN OF INDIA

	Workplace		Family		Total	
	Professional	Non-professional	Professional	Non-professional	Professional	Non-professional
Mean	68.94	69.11	66.14	69.51	135.08	138.62
SD	37.775	38.701	22.563	44.02	62.385	82.116
N	200	200	200	200	200	200
df	398		398		398	
t Stat	1.892		7.574		5.341	

0.05=1.97 and 0.01= 2.59

The results show that the mean scores of emotional violence at workplace among non-professional and professional women of India have been found to be 69.11 and 68.94. Standard deviation of scores in emotional violence at workplace has been found to be 38.70 and 37.77 respectively. The computed t-value has been found to be 1.892 which is not significant at 0.05 level of significance showing thereby that there is no significant difference between the level of emotional violence at workplace among professional and non-professional women. Hence, Indian professional and non-professional women suffer equal extent of emotional violence at workplace.

Similarly, the mean scores of emotional violence in family among professional and non-professional women of India have been found to be 66.14 and 69.51 and standard deviation has been found to be 22.56 and 44.02 respectively. 7.574 has been found to be the value of 't' which is significant at 0.01 level of significance. It is revealed that there is significant difference between the level of emotional violence in family among professional and non-professional women. Hence, the level of emotional violence in family differs as far as professional and non-professional women of India are concerned.

Further, it is indicated in the table 3.11 that the mean scores of emotional violence among professional and non-professional women of India has been found to be 135.08 and 138.62. Standard deviation of scores of emotional violence among professional and non-professional women has been found to be 62.38 and 82.11 respectively. The computed t-value being 5.341 has been found to be significant at 0.01 level of significance. It can be interpreted that there is significant difference in the level of emotional violence among

professional and non- professional women of India. Hence, professional and non-professional Indian women do not suffer equal level of emotional violence.

3.8. Emotional violence at workplace and in family among professional and non-professional women of Thailand

To explore the difference in emotional violence at workplace and in family among Thai professional and non-professional women, scale of emotional violence was applied and scores were calculated. t-test was computed to analyse the data. Results have been presented in table no. 3.12.

TABLE - 3.12
DIFFERENCE IN EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE AMONG PROFESSIONAL AND NON-PROFESSIONAL WOMEN OF THAILAND

	Workplace		Family		Total	
	Professional	Non-professional	Professional	Non-professional	Professional	Non-professional
Mean	68.74	68.59	77.83	77.735	146.57	146.325
SD	20.2838	19.0471	26.5438	28.4872	47.2815	49.1149
N	200	200	200	200	200	200
Df	398		398		398	
t Stat	1.917		1.725		1.087	

0.05=1.97 and 0.01= 2.59

The mean scores of emotional violence at workplace among professional and non-professional women of Thailand have been found to be 68.74 and 68.59 as depicted in the table 3.12. Standard deviation of scores of emotional violence at workplace and has been found to be 20.28 and 19.04 respectively. The computed t-value has been found to be 1.917 which is not significant at 0.05 level of significance. It can be stated that there is no significant difference between the level of emotional violence at workplace among professional and non-professional women. Hence, Thai professional and non-professional women suffer equal extent of emotional violence at workplace. It is also inferred from the above table that the mean score of emotional violence in family among professional and non-professional women of Thailand has been found to be 77.83 and 77.73. Standard deviation of scores in emotional violence at workplace and in family has been found to be 26.54 and 28.48 respectively. The computed ‘t’ value has been found to be 1.725 which is not significant at 0.05 level of significance. It can be stated that there is no significant

difference between the level of emotional violence in family among professional and non-professional. Hence, Thai professional and non-professional women suffer equal extent of emotional violence in family.

Similarly, the mean score of emotional violence among professional and non-professional women of Thailand has been found to be 146.57 and 146.325 as depicted in the above table. Standard deviation of scores in emotional violence in professional and non-professional women has been found to be 47.28150 and 49.11494 respectively. The computed t-value has been found to be 1.087 which is not significant at .05 the level of significance. It can be inferred that there is no significant difference in the level of emotional violence among professional and non-professional women of Thailand. Hence, professional and non-professional women suffer equal extent of emotional violence in Thailand.

3.9. Emotional violence at workplace and in family among professional and non-professional women of China

To explore the difference in emotional violence at workplace and in family in Chinese professional and non-professional women, scale of emotional violence was applied and scores were calculated. t-test was computed to analyse the data (Table no. 3.13).

TABLE - 3.13
DIFFERENCE IN EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE AMONG PROFESSIONAL AND NON-PROFESSIONAL WOMEN OF CHINA

	Workplace		Family		Total	
	Professional	Non-professional	Professional	Non-professional	Professional	Non-professional
Mean	62.48	59.665	65.725	64.96	128.205	124.625
SD	42.2810	22.9776	32.62249	24.350151	97.0683	59.0395
N	200	200	200	200	200	200
df	398		398		398	
t Stat	3.177		0.44		2.92	

0.05=1.97 and 0.01= 2.59

It is revealed from table 3.13 that the mean scores of emotional violence at workplace among professional and non-professional women of China have been found to be 62.48 and 59.66. Standard deviation of scores of emotional violence at workplace and in family is 42.28 and 22.97 respectively. The computed t-value being 3.177 is significant at

0.01 level of significance. It shows that there is significant difference between the level of emotional violence at workplace among professional and non-professional women of China. Hence, Chinese professional women do not suffer equal extent of emotional violence at workplace. Whereas, the mean score of emotional violence in family among professional and non-professional women of China has been found to be 65.72 and 64.96. Standard deviation of scores in emotional violence in family is 32.62 and 24.35 respectively. The computed t-value 0.44, is not significant at 0.05 level of significance. It indicates that there is no significant difference between the levels of emotional violence in family among professional and non-professional women. Hence, Chinese professional women shares equal extent of emotional violence with non-professional women in family.

It is further explored that the mean scores and standard deviations of emotional violence among professional and non-professional women of China have been found to be 128.205, 124.625 and 97.0683, 59.0395 respectively. Value of 't' is calculated to find the difference in the level of emotional violence among professional and non-professional women. The computed t-value has been found to be 2.92 which is significant at 0.01 level of significance. It means that there is significant difference in the levels of emotional violence among professional and non-professional women of China. Hence, professional and non-professional Chinese women do not suffer equal degree of emotional violence.

3.10. Emotional violence among professional women and non-professional of India, Thailand and China

To explore the difference in emotional violence among professional and non-professional women, scale of emotional violence was applied and scores were calculated. Mean and SD were computed to analyse the scores and results have been shown in table no. 3.14.

TABLE - 3.14
COMPARISON OF EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE AMONG PROFESSIONAL AND NON-PROFESSIONAL WOMEN (AMONG COUNTRIES)

	Professional Women	Non-Professional Women
Mean	136.6183	136.5233
SD	11.23	12.00
N	600	600

The mean score and SD of emotional violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China has been found out to be 136.61 and 11.23 respectively whereas mean score and SD of emotional violence among non-professional women of India, Thailand and China has been found out to be 136.52 and 12.00 as shown in table 3.14. By comparing mean values among professional and non-professional women, it can be interpreted that there is nearly equal level of emotional violence among professional and non-professional women of India, Thailand and China. The hypothesis of the study stated that Emotional violence is more prevalent among professional women than non-professional women of India, Thailand and China stands rejected.

A study conducted by Kaukein (2004) lends support to the findings of the present study as it found that income and educational attainments reduce women's risk of physical and emotional violence. Whereas study conducted by Deepti (2011) does not support the findings of present study. Deepti viewed that there is increase in number of working women as professionals in the era of universalization and women who are involved in a profession, 40% to 60 % among them agree that they are victims of emotional or physical violence at workplace and at home.

A research conducted by Villarreal (2007) does not support the findings of the present study as it was revealed that controlling men will actively prevent women from working and are also more likely to physically harm their partners. It is further found that there is close association between employment and violence. The final results show that employment reduces women's risk of violence. Data for the study are drawn from a sample of over 30,000 Mexican women in intimate relationships. The findings have broad implications given the increase in female labor force participation in many parts of the world.

The possible reasons for the findings of the present study may be that violence is the outcome of wrong cultural and patriarchal practices prevailing in societal set of various countries rather than related to education and awareness in society. Hence, irrespective of their education or profession, women in general, are victims of violence.

PART-B

ECONOMIC VIOLENCE AMONG PROFESSIONAL WOMEN

The scenario in women's employment has thrown up new challenges at the beginning of new millennium. Large number of women are involving themselves in various employments and hence, shouldering both household and workplace responsibilities. Their entry in the economic sphere of the country and their interference in man-dominated workplaces has also given rise to various problems. Amy and Jill (2008) studied the type of economic violence experienced by women, and describes its consequences on health care, employment, education, including agricultural resources. Women were excluded from the process of financial decision making and are discriminated on traditional laws on inheritance, property rights and use of communal land. At workplace, women receive unequal remuneration for work done equal in value to the men, and sometimes were overworked and underpaid. Women were also used for unpaid work outside the contractual agreement. Some experienced unlawful closing down of worksites whereas some were barred from working by partners. Duane (2006) found that economic violence accompanies physical violence but it usually goes unnoticed. Economic violence is another prevailing form of violence against women by husbands or boyfriends. Women are violated in the form of refusing to pay back the borrowed money and refusing to pay back the loans and ruining their credit. Another form of economic abuse against women is claiming unpaid loans as gift not as a loan. Duane further explored that refusing to pay child support by men is the most common economic violence committed by men against women. Men controlling the money and giving inadequate allowance to run the house, holding cheque books, credit cards, forcing women to work outside the house and forcing to illegally claim government benefits, keeping all property in the name of man only and disallowing woman to obtain education, are different ways and means of economically exploiting women. Lack of adequate legal protection and education are the reasons for economic exploitation.

3.11. Frequency distribution of data for economic violence

To find out the type of distribution in data for economic violence, Mean, Median, Mode, SD, Kurtosis and Skewness were computed and results have been presented in table no. 3.15.

TABLE - 3.15
FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR SCORES OF ECONOMIC VIOLENCE

Mean	117.367
Median	118
Mode	118
Standard Deviation	11.448
Kurtosis	-0.0304
Skewness	-0.689

The mean of economic violence scores is 117.367 with median of 118 and standard deviation of 11.448 (Table 3.15). As the values of mean, median and mode are nearly the same, it is evident from frequency distribution that the distribution of data is normal. The value of kurtosis is -0.304 which is quite close to normal value of 0.263. Further to fulfill the objective to identify highly economically violated women and less economically violated women, levels of economic violence among women were calculated by Q1 and Q3. The value of Q1 and Q3 is 111 and 126 respectively. It indicates that women having score above 126 are highly economically violated and women having score less than 111 are less economically violated whereas rest of the women are moderately economically violated. 27.92% women are identified as less economically violated whereas 28.92% women have been found to be highly violated and 43.16% of women have been found as lying on average level of economic violence.

3.12. Economic violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China

To explore the level of economic violence among professional women, scale of economic violence was applied and scores were calculated. Mean, SD, percentage and quartiles were computed to analyse the scores and results have been presented in table no. 3.16.

TABLE - 3.16
ECONOMIC VIOLENCE AMONG PROFESSIONAL WOMEN OF INDIA, THAILAND AND CHINA (AMONG COUNTRIES)

	India	Thailand	China
Mean	108.89	119.325	120.195
SD	12.284	10.617	10.288
N	200	200	200

Table 3.16 depicts that the mean scores and SD's of economic violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China have been found to be 108.89, 119.32, 120.19, 12.28, 10.61 and 10.28 respectively. Values of Q3 and Q1 of Economic Violence Scale are 126 and 111 respectively. It is seen that mean score of professional women belonging to India, on economic violence scale, lies below Q1 which indicates low level of economic violence whereas mean score of professional women belonging to Thailand and China lies between the values of 126 and 111 which indicates moderate level of economic violence. So, it can be interpreted that there is low level of economic violence among professional women of India whereas this level is moderate among professional women of Thailand and China. The results have been presented in table no. 3.17.

TABLE - 3.17
ECONOMIC VIOLENCE AMONG PROFESSIONAL WOMEN (TOTAL)

Mean	116.1367
SD	12.21
Q3	126
Q1	111
N	600

Table 3.17 depicts that mean score of economic violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China has been found to be 116.13 whereas SD is 12.21. Values of Q3 and Q1 of Economic Violence Scale are 126 and 111 respectively. It is seen that mean score of professional women belonging to India, Thailand and China on emotional violence scale lies between 126 and 111 which indicates moderate level of economic violence. Percentages were calculated for all three levels of economic violence among professional women and it has been found that 26.17% professional women fall in the category of high

economic level whereas 40.67% fall in moderate level and remaining 33.17% lies in the category of low economic level. It can be interpreted that level of economic violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China is moderate. Hence, the findings of the study do not support the hypothesis which stated there is high level of economic violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China

Kumar and Dhillon (2008) explored that during last few decades industrialization, urbanization, increasing level of education, awareness of rights, wider influence of media and westernization has change the status and position of women. Women have taken up employment outside the home. As a result their traditionally roles are deeply influenced. In spite of their household duties, they are engaged in outward pursuits. This changing status of women influences not only their role in society but also effects their interaction with their children. It's a fact that participation of women in employment outside the home has greatly change their family positions. The most far reaching effect has been the economic independence attained by working women. Women employment has both positive and negative effect on the family environment. Employment of woman, her education and economic independence are sometimes cited as reason for tension in the family.

Reasons for findings may be dependency of partners on professional women as professional women are earning members. Moreover, professional women are educated and equipped with variety of skills which make them more confident in making decisions and hence, protect themselves against forgery and other factors leading towards economic violence.

3.13. Economic violence at workplace and in family among professional women of India, Thailand and China

To explore the difference in economic violence among professional women at workplace and in family, scale of economic violence was applied and scores were calculated. t-test was computed to analyse the scores and results have been presented in table no. 3.18.

TABLE - 3.18
DIFFERENCE IN ECONOMIC VIOLENCE AT WORKPLACE AND IN
FAMILY AMONG PROFESSIONAL WOMEN IN INDIA, THAILAND AND
CHINA (WITHIN COUNTRY)

	India		Thailand		China	
	Workplace	Family	Workplace	Family	Workplace	Family
Mean	56.48	52.41	57.63317	61.685	58.505	61.69
SD	14.954	97.087	18.991	50.548	14.723	48.576
N	200	200	199	200	200	200
df	398		398		398	
t Stat	6.773		5.167		3.883	

0.05=1.97 and 0.01= 2.59

The results indicate that the mean scores and SD's of economic violence at workplace and in family among professional women of India have been found to be 56.48 and 52.41, 14.95 and 97.08 respectively (Table 3.18). The computed t-value has been found to be 6.773 which is significant at 0.01 level of significance. It shows that there is significant difference between the level of economic violence at workplace and in family. Hence, Indian professional women do not suffer equal extent of economic violence in family and workplace. The mean scores and SD's of economic violence at workplace and in family among professional women of Thailand have been found to be 57.63 and 61.685, 18.99 and 50.548 respectively. The computed t-value has been found to be 5.167 which is significant at 0.01 level of significance. The results revealed that there is significant difference between the level of economic violence at workplace and in family. Hence, Thai professional women do not suffer equal extent of economic violence in family and workplace.

The mean scores of economic violence at workplace and in family among professional women of China have been found to be 58.505 and 61.69 and SD's are 14.72 and 48.57. The computed t-value being 3.883 is significant at 0.01 level of significance. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is significant difference between the level of economic violence at workplace and in family. Hence, Chinese professional women do not suffer equal extent of economic violence in family and workplace.

3.14. Economic violence at workplace among professional women of India, Thailand and China.

To find out the difference of economic violence at workplace among professional women of India, Thailand and China, scale of economic violence was applied. ANOVA was computed to find out variance in economic violence at workplace among professional women of India, Thailand and China as given in table no. 3.19.

TABLE - 3.19
VARIANCE IN ECONOMIC VIOLENCE AT WORKPLACE AMONG
PROFESSIONAL WOMEN OF INDIA, THAILAND AND CHINA
(AMONG COUNTRIES)

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F
Between Groups	412.9633	2	206.4817	12.75027
Within Groups	9667.995	597	16.1943	
Total	10080.96	599		

0.05 = 3.01 and 0.01 = 4.65

When economic violence at workplace among professional women of India, Thailand and China was compared, the sum of squares between groups and within groups have been found to be 412.963 and 9667.995 whereas the mean squares between groups and within groups have been found to be 206.481 and 16.1943. The calculated F- value being 12.75 is significant at 0.01 level, shows that there is significant difference in the level of economic violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China at workplace.

As value of 'F' has been found to be significant in the above table which shows that there is significant difference in the level of economic violence at workplace among professional women of India, Thailand and China, t-test is further applied to test the separate differences in groups. The results have been presented in table no. 3.20.

TABLE - 3.20
DIFFERENCE IN ECONOMIC VIOLENCE AT WORKPLACE AMONG
PROFESSIONAL WOMEN OF INDIA, THAILAND AND CHINA

	India	China	India	Thailand	China	Thailand
Mean	56.48	58.505	56.48	57.64	58.505	57.64
SD	14.9543	14.7235	14.9543	18.9049	14.7235	18.9049
N	200	200	200	200	200	200
df	398		398		398	
t Stat	7.852		5.249		4.548	

Mean scores and SD's of economic violence among Indian and Chinese professional women at workplace have been found to be 56.48, 58.505, 14.9 and 14.7 respectively (Table 3.20). t-value being 7.852 has been found to be significant at 0.01 level of significance which shows that there is significant difference between the level of economic violence at workplace among Indian and Chinese professional women. Similarly the mean scores and SD's among Indian and Thai professional women for economic violence at workplace has been found to be 56.48, 57.64, 14.9 and 18.9 respectively. The t-value has been found to be 5.249 which is significant at 0.01 level of significance. It can be interpreted that professional women of India and Thailand differ as far as level of economic violence at workplace is concerned. It is further depicted from the table that the mean scores and SD among Chinese and Thailand professional women for economic violence at workplace has been found to be 58.50, 57.64, 14.7 and 18.9 respectively. The value of 't' being 4.548 has been found to be significant at 0.01 level of significance which stated that there is significant difference among Thai and Chinese professional women as far the level of economic violence at workplace is concerned.

3.15. Economic violence in family among professional women of India, Thailand and China.

To find out the difference of economic violence in family among professional women of India, Thailand and China, scale of economic violence was applied. ANOVA was computed to find out variance in economic violence in family among professional women of India, Thailand and China as given in table no. 3.21.

TABLE - 3.21
VARIANCE IN ECONOMIC VIOLENCE IN FAMILY AMONG
PROFESSIONAL WOMEN OF INDIA, THAILAND AND CHINA
(AMONG COUNTRIES)

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F
Between Groups	11476.27	2	5738.135	87.73342
Within Groups	39046.315	597	65.40421	
Total	50522.585	599		

0.05 = 3.01 and 0.01 = 4.65

When economic violence in family among professional women of India, Thailand and China was compared, the sum of squares between groups and within groups have been found to be 11476.27 and 39046.31 whereas the mean squares between groups and within groups have been found to be 5738.13 and 65.40. The calculated F- value being 87.73 is significant at .01 the level of significance. It can be interpreted that there is significant difference in the level of economic violence in family among professional women of India, Thailand and China.

As value of 'F' has been found to be significant in the above table which shows that there is significant difference in the level of economic violence in family among professional women of India, Thailand and China, t-test is further applied to test the separate differences in groups and the results have been presented in table no. 3.22.

TABLE - 3.22
DIFFERENCE IN ECONOMIC VIOLENCE IN FAMILY AMONG
PROFESSIONAL WOMEN OF INDIA, THAILAND AND CHINA

	China	India	China	Thailand	India	Thailand
Mean	61.69	52.41	61.69	61.685	52.41	61.685
SD	48.5767	97.0873	48.5767	50.5485	97.0873	50.5485
N	200	200	200	200	200	200
df	398		398		398	
t Stat	12.045		1.427		11.959	

0.05=1.97 and 0.01= 2.59

Mean scores and SD of economic violence in family among Chinese and Indian professional women have been found to be 61.69, 52.41, 48.57 and 97.08 respectively

(Table 3.22). t- value being 12.045 has been found to be significant at 0.01 level of significance, which shows that there is significant difference in the level of economic violence in families among Chinese and Indian professional women. Similarly, the mean scores and SD for emotional violence in family among Chinese and Thai professional women have been found to be 61.69, 61.68, 48.5 and 50.5 respectively. The t-value has been found to be 1.427 which is not significant at 0.05 level of significance. It can be interpreted that professional women of Thailand and China do not differ significantly as far as level of economic violence in family is concerned. It is further depicted from the table that the mean scores and SD for economic violence in family among professional women of India and Thailand have been found to be 52.41, 61.68, 97.08 and 50.5 respectively. The value of ‘t’ being 11.959, has been found to be significant at 0.01 level of significance from which it can be inferred that there is significant difference among Indian and Thai professional women as far their level of economic violence in family is concerned.

3.16. Economic violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China

To compare the level of economic violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China, scale of economic violence was applied. ANOVA was computed to analyse the data and results are reported in table no. 3.23.

TABLE - 3.23
VARIANCE IN ECONOMIC VIOLENCE AMONG PROFESSIONAL WOMEN
OF INDIA, THAILAND AND CHINA (AMONG COUNTRIES)

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F
Between Groups	15829.94	2	7914.972	64.26373
Within Groups	73528.85	597	123.1639	
Total	89358.79	599		

0.05=3.01 and 0.01=4.65

Economic violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China is compared as indicated by the above table. The sum of squares between groups and within groups has been found to be 15829.94 and 73528.85 whereas the mean squares between groups and within groups have been found to be 7914.97 and 123.16 (Table 3.23). The

calculated F- value being 64.26373 is significant at 0.01 level of significance. It can be interpreted that there is significant difference in the level of economic violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China.

Thus it can be concluded that there is difference in the level of economic violence among professional women on India, Thailand and China.

As value of ‘F’ has been found to be significant in the above table which shows that there is significant difference in the level of economic violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China, t-test has been further applied to test the separate differences in groups. The results have been presented in table no. 3.24.

TABLE - 3.24
DIFFERENCE IN ECONOMIC VIOLENCE AMONG PROFESSIONAL
WOMEN OF INDIA, THAILAND AND CHINA

	Thailand	India	Thailand	China	India	China
Mean	119.325	108.89	119.325	120.195	108.89	120.195
SD	112.7330	150.9024	112.7330	105.8562	150.9024	105.8562
N	200	200	200	200	200	200
df	398		398		398	
t Stat	9.959		1.788		10.86	

0.05=1.97 and 0.01= 2.59

Table 3.24 indicates that mean scores and SD’s of economic violence among Thai and Indian professional women have been found to be 119.32, 108.89, 112.73, and 150.90 respectively. t-value being 9.959 has been found to be significant at 0.01 level of significance which shows that there is significant difference between the level of economic violence among Indian professional women and Thai professional women. Similarly the mean scores and SD’s for economic violence among Thai and Chinese professional women have been found to be 119.32, 120.19, 112.73 and 150.90 respectively. The t-value being 1.788, is not significant at 0.05 level of significance. It has been explored that professional women of China and Thailand do not differ significantly as far as their level of economic violence is concerned.

It is further depicted from table 3.24 that the mean scores and SD’s for economic violence among professional women of India and China have been found to be 108.89, 120.19, 150.90 and 105.85 respectively. The value of ‘t’ being 10.86 has been found to be

significant at 0.01 level of significance revealing thereby that there is significant difference among Chinese and Indian professional women as far their level of economic violence is concerned.

3.17. Economic violence at workplace and in family among professional and non-professional women of India

To explore the difference in economic violence at workplace and in family in Indian professional and non-professional women, scale of economic violence was applied and scores were calculated. t-test was computed to analyse the data as shown in table no. 3.25.

TABLE - 3.25
DIFFERENCE IN ECONOMIC VIOLENCE AT WORKPLACE AND IN FAMILY AMONG PROFESSIONAL AND NON-PROFESSIONAL WOMEN OF INDIA

	Workplace		Family		Total	
	Professional	Non-professional	Professional	Non-professional	Professional	Non-professional
Mean	56.48	56.96	52.41	61.95	108.89	118.91
SD	14.9543	19.8074	97.0873	47.8869	150.9024	107.4290
N	200	200	200	200	200	200
df	398		398		398	
t Stat	3.549		12.37		9.696	

0.05=1.97 and 0.01= 2.59

It is indicated in table 3.25 that the mean scores and SD's of economic violence at workplace among professional and non-professional women of India have been found to be 56.48 and 56.96, 14.95 and 19.80 respectively. The computed t-value being 3.549 is significant at 0.01 level of significance. It can be stated that there is significant difference between the level of economic violence at workplace among professional and non-professional women. Hence, Indian professional and non-professional women have equal extent of economic violence at workplace.

The mean scores and SD's of economic violence in family among professional and non-professional women of India have been found to be 61.95 and 52.41, 47.88 and 97.08. The computed t-value being 12.37 is significant at 0.01 level of significance. It can be stated that there is significant difference between the level of economic violence in family

among professional and non-professional women. Hence, Indian professional and non-professional women do have equal extent of economic violence in family.

The mean scores and SD's of economic violence among professional and non-professional women of India have been found to be 108.89 and 118.91, 150.90 and 107.42 respectively. Value of 't' being 9.696 is significant at 0.01 level of significance. It can be concluded that there is significant difference in the level of economic violence among professional and non-professional women of India. Hence, professional and non-professional Indian women do not have equal extent of economic violence.

3.18. Economic violence at workplace and in family among professional and non-professional women of Thailand

To explore the difference in economic violence at workplace and in family among Thai professional and non-professional women, scale of economic violence was applied and scores were calculated. t-test was computed to analyse the data. Results have been presented in table no. 3.26.

TABLE – 3.26
DIFFERENCE IN ECONOMIC VIOLENCE AT WORKPLACE AND IN FAMILY AMONG PROFESSIONAL AND NON-PROFESSIONAL WOMEN OF THAILAND

	Workplace		Family		Total	
	Professional	Non-professional	Professional	Non-professional	Professional	Non-professional
Mean	57.64	58.795	61.685	62.1	119.325	120.895
SD	18.9049	16.5356	50.5485	51.3567	112.7330	114.0843
N	200	200	200	200	200	200
Df	398		398		398	
t Stat	5.119		1.982		2.413	

0.05=1.97 and 0.01= 2.59

It is indicated that the mean scores and SD's of economic violence at workplace among professional and non-professional women of Thailand have been found to be 57.64 and 58.795, 18.904 and 16.53 (Table 3.26). The computed t-value being 5.119 is significant at 0.01 level of significance. It can be interpreted that there is significant difference between the level of economic violence at workplace among professional and non-professional

Thailand. Hence, Thai professional and non-professional women do not have equal extent of economic violence at workplace.

It is also indicated that the mean scores and SD's of economic violence in family among professional and non-professional women of Thailand have been found to be 61.685 and 62.1, 50.54 and 51.356 respectively. The computed t-value being 1.982 is significant at 0.05 level of significance. It can be stated that there is significant difference between the level of economic violence in family among professional and non-professional women of Thailand. Hence, Thai professional and non-professional women do not have equal extent of economic violence in family.

The mean scores and SD's of economic violence among professional and non-professional women of Thailand have been found to be 119.32 and 120.89 as detailed by the above table. 112.733 and 114.084. The computed t- value being 2.413 is significant at 0.05 level of significance and it can be inferred that there is significant difference in the level of economic violence among professional and non- professional women of Thailand. Hence, professional and non- professional Thai women do not have equal extent of economic violence.

3.19. Economic violence at workplace and in family among professional and non-professional women of China

To explore the difference in economic violence at workplace and in family in Chinese professional and non-professional women, scale of economic violence was applied and scores were calculated. t-test was computed to analyse the data as shown in table no. 3.27.

TABLE – 3.27
DIFFERENCE IN ECONOMIC VIOLENCE AT WORKPLACE AND IN FAMILY AMONG PROFESSIONAL AND NON-PROFESSIONAL WOMEN OF CHINA

	Workplace		Family		Total	
	Professional	Non-professional	Professional	Non-professional	Professional	Non-professional
Mean	58.505	59.43	61.69	56.555	120.195	115.985
SD	14.7235	14.5076	48.5767	62.2683	105.8562	97.6329
N	200	200	200	200	200	200
df	398		398		398	
t Stat	5.035		5.554		3.182	

0.05=1.97 and 0.01= 2.59

It has been indicated in table 3.27 that the mean scores and SD's of economic violence at workplace among professional and non-professional women of China have been found to be 58.505 and 59.43, 14.72 and 14.50 respectively. The computed t-value being 5.035 is significant at 0.01 level of significance. It can be interpreted that there is significant difference between the level of economic violence at workplace among professional and non-professional women of China. Hence, Chinese professional and non-professional women do not have equal extent of economic violence at workplace.

The mean scores and SD's of economic violence in family among professional and non-professional women of China have been found to be 61.69 and 56.55, 48.57 and 62.26 respectively. The computed t-value being 5.554 is significant at 0.01 level of significance. It can be inferred that there is significant difference between the level of economic violence in family among professional and non-professional women of China. Hence, Chinese professional and non-professional women do not have equal extent of economic violence in family.

It is also depicted from table 3.27 that the mean scores and SD's of economic violence among professional and non-professional women of China have been found to be 120.195 and 115.985, 105.856 and 97.632 respectively. The computed t-value being 3.182 is significant at 0.01 level of significance. It can be deduced that there is significant difference in the level of economic violence in professional and non-professional women of China. Hence, there is significant difference in the extent of economic violence among professional and non-professional women of China.

3.20. Economic violence among professional women and non-professional of India, Thailand and China

To explore the level of economic violence among professional and non-professional women, scale of economic violence was applied and scores were calculated. Mean and SD were computed to analyse the scores and results have been presented in table no. 3.28.

TABLE - 3.28
COMPARISON ECONOMIC VIOLENCE AMONG PROFESSIONAL AND NON-PROFESSIONAL WOMEN OF INDIA, THAILAND AND CHINA (AMONG COUNTRIES)

	Professional Women	Non-Professional Women
Mean	116.1367	118.59
SD	12.21	10.49
N	600	600

The mean score and SD of economic violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China has been found out to be 116.13 and 12.21 respectively whereas mean score and SD of emotional violence among non-professional women of India, Thailand and China has been found out to be 118.59 and 10.49 as shown in table 3.28. By comparing mean values among professional and non-professional women, it can be interpreted that level of economic violence among non-professional women of India, Thailand and China is high as compared to the level of economic violence among professional women. The hypothesis of the study stated that economic violence is more dominant among professional women than non-professional women of India, Thailand and China stands rejected.

Research study conducted by Olarte and Llosa (2008) do not lend support to the findings of the present study as it reveals that percentage of poor women who suffered violence is more as compared to non-poor women. Fajnzylber, Lederman and Loayza (2008) studied the economic causes of violent crime with special reference to income inequality adjusted for the effects of other variables closely linked to it. They found that not only income inequality was significantly associated with violent crime, but the rate of poverty alleviation was also a significant determinant.

The possible reasons for the findings of the present study may be less awareness among non-professional women than professional women regarding economic rights and financial management. Due to this lack of awareness non-professionals may not be assertive and unable to make independent decisions, which result into their economic violence.

PART-C

SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL INFLUENCE ON PROFESSIONAL WOMEN

Gender differences are often established by societal norms. There are differences in the way men and women conform to social influence. Social psychologists, Eagly and Carli (1981) performed a meta-analysis of 148 studies of influence ability. They found that women are more persuadable and more conforming than men in group pressure situations where surveillance is involved. In situations not involving surveillance, women are less likely to conform. It has been proposed that this gender difference may be due to their different gender roles in society. Women are generally taught to be more agreeable whereas men are taught to be more independent. But according to Nigam (2002) male as head of the family and marital customs are responsible for the bad condition of women in society, whereas Cohen (2006) explored that punitive cultures, beliefs, norms and social institutions perpetuate violence against women.

Some observations viewed by Singh and Gupta (2008) are, that throughout the history of mankind women remained sufferer of violence and crimes due to faulty formation of societies or numerous other internal or external factors. They further explored that patriarchal Indian society, which has its own socio-culture system has been an oppressive one with regard to the life and behaviour of women. The main reasons behind women's behaving in a particular manner are patriarchal ethos and socio-cultural values (Dhar, 2005).

Men and women differ in the influential level and the influence they get from the environment. In social system, men and women tend to differ, but these differences grow largely from roles. In social settings, men usually enjoy higher status than women. People of higher status are believed to have the right to make demands of those of lower status, and people of lower status are expected to obey these demands. These small gender differences may occur because experience with hierarchical social structures in which men have higher status creates expectancies about male and female behavior, and these expectancies affect social interaction (Eagly and Carli, 1981).

From the above mentioned studies, it is inferred that women are more socially influenced than their own psychological bent of mind. In view of the outcomes of these studies, the investigator had framed the objective of the present study to reveal the level of

socio-psychological influence on professional women. To achieve this objective, socio-psychological scale was employed and statistical techniques like Mean, SD, and MANOVA were computed. The results have been presented as below:

3.21. Frequency distribution of data for socio-psychological influence

To find out the type of distribution in data for socio-psychological influence, mean, median, mode, SD, Kurtosis and Skewness were computed and results have been presented in table no. 3.29.

TABLE - 3.29
FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR SCORES OF
SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL INFLUENCE

Mean	9.295
Median	9
Mode	11
Standard Deviation	4.42
Kurtosis	-0.403
Skewness	0.3002

The mean of socio-psychological influence scores is 9.295 with median of 9 and standard deviation of 4.42 (Table 3.29). As the values of mean, median and mode are nearly the same, it is evident from frequency distribution that the distribution of data is normal. This fact has been clarified from the data that witness nearly normal distribution as the value of kurtosis is -0.403 which is quite close to normal value of 0.263.

Further to fulfill the objective of identifying women having high socio-psychological influence and women having low socio-psychological influence were identified. Levels of socio-psychological influence among women were calculated by Q1 and Q3. The value of Q1 and Q3 is 14 and 20 respectively. It indicates that women having score above 20 possess high level of socio-psychological influence and women having score less than 14 possess low level of socio-psychological influence whereas rest of the professional women possess moderate level of socio-psychological influence. By this method, 37.75% women are identified as having low socio-psychological influence whereas 21.5% women are having high socio-psychological influence and 40.75% of women are found as having moderate level of socio-psychological influence.

3.22. Socio-psychological influence on professional women of India

To find out the level of socio-psychological influence on professional women of India Mean, SD and Quartiles were calculated and results have been given in table no. 3.30.

TABLE - 3.30
LEVEL OF SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL INFLUENCE ON PROFESSIONAL WOMEN OF INDIA

	Social Influence	Psychological Influence	Socio-Psychological Influence
Mean	9.385	7.66	17.045
SD	4.176	2.352	4.022
Q3	12	9	20
Q1	6	6	14
N	200		

Table 3.30 indicates that mean score and SD of social influence on professional women of India have been found to be 9.385 and 4.176 whereas mean score and SD of psychological influence have been found to be 7.66 and 2.352. Mean and SD of combined socio-psychological influence on professional women of India was found to be 17.045 and 4.022. The values of Q3 and Q1 indicate that professional women of India have moderate level of socio-psychological influence, mean value being 17.045. Similarly they have moderate level of social influence and moderate level of psychological influence. It can be inferred that there is a moderate level of socio-psychological influence on professional women of India.

3.23. Socio-psychological influence on professional women of Thailand

To find out the level of socio-psychological influence on professional women of Thailand, Mean, SD and Quartiles were calculated and results have been presented in table no. 3.31.

TABLE - 3.31
SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL INFLUENCE ON PROFESSIONAL WOMEN OF THAILAND

	Social Influence	Psychological Influence	Socio-Psychological Influence
Mean	9.64	7.675	17.315
SD	4.278	2.323	4.066
Q3	12	9	20
Q1	6	6	14
N	200		

From table 3.31, it is interpreted that mean score and SD of social influence on professional women of Thailand have been found to be 9.64 and 4.278 whereas mean score and SD of psychological influence have been found to be 7.675 and 2.323. Mean and SD of combined socio-psychological influence on professional women of Thailand was found to be 17.315 and 4.066 which shows that there is a moderate level of socio-psychological influence on professional women of Thailand. The values of Q3 and Q1 indicate that professional women of Thailand have moderate level of socio-psychological influence, mean value being 17.315. Similarly they have moderate level of social influence and moderate level of psychological influence. It can be inferred that there is a moderate level of socio-psychological influence on professional women of Thailand.

3.24. Socio-psychological influence on professional women of China

To find out the level of socio-psychological influence on professional women of China, Mean, SD and Quartiles were calculated as given in table no. 3.32.

TABLE - 3.32
SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL INFLUENCE ON PROFESSIONAL WOMEN OF CHINA

	Social Influence	Psychological Influence	Socio-Psychological Influence
Mean	8.055	7.685	15.74
SD	4.651	2.354	4.7131
Q3	12	9	20
Q1	6	6	14
N	200		

It is indicated in table 3.32 that mean score and SD of social influence on professional women of China have been found to be 8.055 and 4.651 respectively whereas mean score and SD of psychological influence have been found to be 7.685 and 2.354 respectively. Mean and SD of combined socio-psychological influence on professional women of China was found to be 15.74 and 4.713. The values of Q3 and Q1 indicate that professional women of China have moderate level of socio-psychological influence, mean value being 15.74. Similarly they have moderate level of social influence and moderate level of psychological influence. It can be inferred that there is a moderate level of socio-psychological influence on professional women of China.

To find out the level of socio-psychological influence on professional women of India, Thailand and China, Mean, SD and Quartiles were calculated and results have been presented in table no. 3.33.

TABLE - 3.33
SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL INFLUENCE ON PROFESSIONAL WOMEN
(TOTAL)

Mean	9.08
SD	4.463
Q3	20
Q1	14
N	600

Table 3.33 depicts that mean score of socio-psychological influence among professional women of India, Thailand and China has been found to be 9.08 whereas SD is 4.463. Values of Q3 and Q1 of socio-psychological influence Scale are 20 and 14 respectively. It is seen that mean score of professional women belonging to India, Thailand and China on socio-psychological influence scale lies between 20 and 14 which indicates moderate level of socio-psychological influence. Percentages were calculated for all three levels of socio-psychological influence among professional women and it has been found that 1.66% professional women fall in the category of high socio-psychological influence level whereas 72.16% fall in moderate level and remaining 26.16% lies in the category of low socio-psychological influence level. It can be interpreted that level of socio-

psychological influence among professional women of India, Thailand and China is moderate.

It has been explored that there is moderate level of socio-psychological influence on professional women of India, Thailand and China which is not in the line with the hypothesis of the study which stated that the professional women of India, Thailand and China have strong socio-psychological influence.

The studies conducted by Eagle and Carli (1981), and Dhar (2005) supported the fact that women are easily persuaded by a group pressure and women are more agreeable to social norms. They also explored that behaviour of women is generally governed by patriarchal spirit and socio-cultural values. Kumar and Dhillon (2008) also supported the results of the present study by stating that industrialization, urbanization, increasing level of education, awareness of rights, wider influence of media and westernization has change the status and position of women. Women's traditional roles are deeply influenced by their employment which has also changed their family positions. The most far reaching effect has been the economic independence attained by working women. Women employment has both positive and negative effect on the family environment. Employment of woman, her education and economic independence are sometimes cited as reason for tension in the family.

The possible reasons for the findings of the present study that professional women of India, Thailand and China have moderate socio-psychological influence may be that all these countries are at developing stage and patriarchal customs are still dominating. Such customs may be responsible for societal biasness against women. The life of women is regulated by culture and social taboos. Psychologically, women are made to realize that being women they are supposed to endure the unbearable myths of society.

3.25. Socio-psychological influence on emotional violence among professional women of India

To explore the socio-psychological influence on emotional violence among professional women of India, scale of socio-psychological influence and emotional violence were administered on 200 professional women of India. MANOVA was computed to analyze the data and results have been given in the table no. 3.34.

TABLE - 3.34
SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL INFLUENCE ON EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE
AMONG PROFESSIONAL WOMEN OF INDIA

Source	Sum of Squares	df	Mean square	F
Corrected Model	17.507	2	8.753	.139
Intercept	3212536.819	1	3212536.819	51049.356
SP	17.507	2	8.753	.139
Error	12397.213	197	62.930	
Total	3661736.000	200		
Corrected Total	12414.720	199		

.05=3.04 and .01=4.71

Table 3.34 indicates that the ‘F’ value for socio-psychological influence on emotional violence among professional women of India has been found to be 0.139 which is not significant at 0.05 level of significance. It is interpreted that there is no significant difference in emotional violence among professional women of India at low, average and high levels of socio-psychological influence. Hence, it can be stated that emotional violence among professional women of India is not affected by any kind of socio-psychological factors.

3.26. Socio-psychological influence on emotional violence among professional women of Thailand

To explore the socio-psychological influence on emotional violence among professional women of Thailand, scale of socio-psychological influence and emotional violence were administered on 200 professional women of Thailand. MANOVA was computed to analyze the data and results have been given in table no.3.35.

TABLE - 3.35
SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL INFLUENCE ON EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE
AMONG PROFESSIONAL WOMEN OF THAILAND

Source	Sum of Squares	df	Mean square	F
Corrected Model	17.937	2	8.969	.188
Intercept	3842962.334	1	3842962.334	80615.152
SP	17.937	2	8.969	.188
Error	9391.083	197	47.670	
Total	4305962.000	200		
Corrected Total	9409.020	199		

.05=3.04 and .01=4.71

The table 3.35 indicates that the ‘F’ value for socio-psychological influence on emotional violence among professional women of Thailand has been found to be 0.188 which is not significant at 0.05 level of significance. It is interpreted that there is no significant difference in emotional violence among professional women of Thailand at low, average and high levels of socio-psychological influence. Hence, it can be stated that emotional violence among professional women of Thailand is not affected by any kind of socio-psychological factors.

3.27. Socio-psychological influence on emotional violence among professional women of China

To explore the socio-psychological influence on emotional violence among professional women of China, scale of socio-psychological influence and emotional violence were administered on 200 professional women of China. MANOVA was computed to analyze the data and results have been given in table no. 3.36.

TABLE - 3.36
SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL INFLUENCE ON EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE
AMONG PROFESSIONAL WOMEN OF CHINA

Source	Sum of Squares	df	Mean square	F
Corrected Model	1121.180	2	560.590	6.069
Intercept	3031207.194	1	3031207.194	32818.587
SP	1121.180	2	560.590	6.069
Error	18195.415	197	92.363	
Total	3306621.000	200		
Corrected Total	19316.595	199		

.05=3.04 and .01=4.71

Table 3.36 indicates that the ‘F’ value for socio-psychological influence on emotional violence among professional women of China has been found to be 6.069 which is significant at 0.01 level of significance. It is interpreted that there is significant difference in emotional violence among professional women of China at low, average and high levels of socio-psychological influence. Hence, it can be stated that emotional violence among professional women of China is affected by socio-psychological factors.

3.28. Socio-psychological influence on economic violence among professional women of India

To explore the socio-psychological influence on economic violence among professional women of India, scale of socio-psychological influence and economic violence were administered on 200 professional women of India. MANOVA was computed to analyse the data and results have been given in table no. 3.37.

TABLE - 3.37
SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL INFLUENCE ON ECONOMIC VIOLENCE
AMONG PROFESSIONAL WOMEN OF INDIA

Source	Sum of Squares	df	Mean square	F
Corrected Model	336.639	2	168.319	1.117
Intercept	2105197.205	1	2105197.205	13967.086
SP	336.639	2	168.319	1.117
Error	29692.941	197	150.726	
Total	2401436.000	200		
Corrected Total	30029.580	199		

.05=3.04 and .01=4.71

The table 3.37 indicates that the 'F' value for socio-psychological influence on economic violence among professional women of India has been found to be 1.117 which is not significant at 0.05 level of significance. It is interpreted that there is no significant difference in economic violence among professional women of India at low, average and high levels of socio-psychological influence. Hence, it can be stated that economic violence among professional women of India is not affected by any kind of socio-psychological factors.

3.29. Socio-psychological influence on economic violence among professional women of Thailand

To explore the socio-psychological influence on economic violence among professional women of Thailand, scale of socio-psychological influence and economic violence were administered on 200 professional women of Thailand. MANOVA was computed to analyse the data and results have been given in table no. 3.38.

TABLE - 3.38
SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL INFLUENCE ON ECONOMIC VIOLENCE
AMONG PROFESSIONAL WOMEN OF THAILAND

Source	Sum of Squares	df	Mean square	F
Corrected Model	66.137	2	33.069	.291
Intercept	2540752.771	1	2540752.771	22377.243
SP	66.137	2	33.069	0.291
Error	22367.738	197	113.542	
Total	2870125.000	200		
Corrected Total	22433.875	199		

.05=3.04 and .01=4.71

Table 3.38 indicates that the ‘F’ value for socio-psychological influence on economic violence among professional women of Thailand has been found to be 0.291 which is not significant at 0.05 level of significance. It is interpreted that there is no significant difference in economic violence among professional women of Thailand at low, average and high levels of socio-psychological influence. Hence, it can be stated that economic violence among professional women of Thailand is not affected by any kind of socio-psychological factors.

3.30. Socio-psychological influence on economic violence among professional women of China

To explore the socio-psychological influence on economic violence among professional women of China, scale of socio-psychological influence and economic violence were administered on 200 professional women of China. MANOVA was computed to analyse the data and results have been given in table no. 3.39.

TABLE - 3.39
SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL INFLUENCE ON ECONOMIC VIOLENCE
AMONG PROFESSIONAL WOMEN OF CHINA

Source	Sum of Squares	df	Mean square	F
Corrected Model	105.777	2	52.889	.497
Intercept	2646524.793	1	2646524.793	24874.756
SP	105.777	2	52.889	0.497
Error	20959.618	197	106.394	
Total	2910433.000	200		
Corrected Total	21065.395	199		

0.05=3.04 and 0.01=4.71

Table 3.39 indicates that the ‘F’ value for socio-psychological influence on economic violence among professional women of China has been found to be 0.497 which is not significant at 0.05 level of significance. It is interpreted that there is no significant difference in economic violence among professional women of China at low, average and high levels of socio-psychological influence. Hence, it can be stated that economic violence among professional women of China is not affected by any kind of socio-psychological factors.

3.31. Socio-psychological influence among professional and non-professional women

To find the level of socio-psychological influence among professional and non-professional women of India, Thailand and China, socio-psychological influence scale was applied on 600 professional and 600 non- professional women. Collected data were analyzed by computing mean and SD and results are given in the table no. 3.40.

TABLE - 3.40
SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL INFLUENCE AMONG PROFESSIONAL AND
NON - PROFESSIONAL WOMEN (TOTAL)

	Social Influence	Psychological Influence	Socio-psychological Influence
Mean (Professional Women)	9.026	7.673	16.70
Mean (Non-professional Women)	9.366	7.696	17.063
SD (Professional Women)	4.421	2.339	4.327
SD (Non-professional Women)	4.318	2.355	4.199
Q3	12	9	20
Q1	6	6	14
N	600		

Table 3.40 depicts that the values of mean and SD of social influence on professional women have been found to be 9.026 and 4.421 respectively whereas the values of mean and SD on psychological influence found to be 7.673 and 2.339. Values of Q3 and Q1 of Socio-Psychological Influence Scale are 20 and 14 respectively. It is found that mean

scores of professional and non-professional women belonging to India, Thailand and China on socio-psychological influence scale lies between Q3 and Q1 which indicates moderate level of socio-psychological influence. So, it can be interpreted that there is moderate level of socio-psychological influence on professional and non-professional women of India, Thailand and China.

Values of Q3 and Q1 on Social dimension of Socio-Psychological Influence Scale are 12 and 6 respectively. It is found that mean scores of professional and non-professional women belonging to India, Thailand and China, in terms of social influence, lies between Q3 and Q1 which indicates moderate level of social influence. So, it can be interpreted that there is moderate level of social influence on professional and non-professional women of India, Thailand and China.

On psychological dimension of Socio-Psychological Influence Scale, values of Q3 and Q1 are 9 and 6 respectively. It is found that mean scores of professional and non-professional women belonging to India, Thailand and China, in terms of psychological influence, lies between Q3 and Q1 which indicates moderate level of psychological influence. So, it can be interpreted that there is moderate level of psychological influence on professional and non-professional women of India, Thailand and China.

On comparing mean scores of professional and non-professional women belonging to India, Thailand and China on socio-psychological influence scale, it is deduced that level of socio-psychological influence is high among non-professional women as compared to professional women, mean scores being 17.063 and 16.70 respectively.

3.32. Socio-psychological influence on emotional and economic violence among professional and non-professional women belonging to India, Thailand and China

For finding the difference in socio-psychological influence on emotional and economic violence among professional and non-professional women, socio-psychological influence scale, emotional violence scale and economic violence scale were applied on 600 professional and 600 non-professional women. Collected data were analyzed by computing MANOVA and results are given in the table no. 3.41 and 3.43.

TABLE - 3.41
SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL INFLUENCE ON EMOTIONAL AND ECONOMIC
VIOLENCE AMONG PROFESSIONAL WOMEN BELONGING TO INDIA,
THAILAND AND CHINA

Professional Women	Emotional Violence	Source	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	f
		Corrected Model	1617.646	2	808.823	6.529
		Intercept	10499488.82	1	10499488.828	84751.202
		SPI	1617.646	2	808.823	6.529
		Error	73959.952	597	123.886	
		Total	11274319.0	600		
		Corrected Total	75577.598	599		
	Economic Violence	Corrected Model	365.534	2	182.767	1.226
	Intercept	7605068.450	1	7605068.450	51017.638	
	SPI	365.534	2	182.767	1.226	
	Error	88993.259	597	149.067		
	Total	8181994.000	600			
	Corrected Total	89358.793	599	808.823		

0.05=3.01 and 0.01=4.65

The table 3.40 indicates that the ‘F’ value for socio-psychological influence on emotional violence among professional women belonging to India, Thailand and China has been found to be 6.529 which is significant at 0.01 level of significance. It is interpreted that there is significant difference in emotional violence among professional women belonging to India, Thailand and China at low, average and high levels of socio-psychological influence. Hence, it can be stated that emotional violence among professional women belonging to India, Thailand and China is affected by socio-psychological factors. Hence, hypothesis of the study which stated that there is significant influence of socio-psychological factors on emotional violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China stands accepted.

The research studies conducted by Nigam (2002), Cohen (2006) and Singh and Gupta (2008) supported these results by highlighting culture and patriarchal social practices as responsible for women abuse. Nigam (2002) also held patriarchy as a major factor for violence against women. Moreover, gender specific socialization, cultural definition of appropriate gender roles and expectations of roles within relationships, beliefs in inherent superiority of males, and marital customs are also responsible for the bad condition of women in society, according to Nigam. Similarly study conducted by Cohen (2006) and by Singh and Gupta (2008) also supported the results of the present study as Cohen explored that punitive cultures, have beliefs, norms and social institutions that legitimize violence against women. The study concluded that in contrast to the dire condition of women in developing countries, the condition of women in western countries is far better. It is viewed that throughout the history of mankind that women remained sufferer of violence and crimes of various types due to faulty social formation of societies.

The reasons for the findings of the study may be social and mental pressure upon women to sacrifice their own interests, identity and opinions against wrong practices of society for the sake of their families. Social pressures are so strong that women become helpless and suffer violence in one or the other form.

It is also evident from table 3.40 that the 'F' value for socio-psychological influence on economic violence among professional women belonging to India, Thailand and China has been found to be 1.226 which is not significant at 0.05 level of significance. It is interpreted that there is no significant difference in economic violence among professional women belonging to India, Thailand and China at low, average and high levels of socio-psychological influence. Hence, it can be stated that economic violence among professional women belonging to India, Thailand and China is not affected by any kind of socio-psychological factors. Hence, hypothesis of the study which stated that there is significant influence of socio-psychological factors on economic violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China stands rejected.

Reasons for the findings of the present study that socio-psychological factors do not influence economic violence among professional women may be due to development of sense of identity and self-worth among professional women. With career advancement

professional women acquires self-management skills and display more resistance to influence of those factors which can play negative role in their life.

In table 3.40, value of 'F' has been found to be significant corresponding to emotional violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China. To test the difference of emotional violence on three (3) levels of socio-psychological influence i.e., high, moderate and low levels, Post-hoc test was applied, for which results have been presented in table no. 3.42.

TABLE - 3.42
DIFFERENCE IN EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE ON LEVELS OF SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL INFLUENCE AMONG PROFESSIONAL WOMEN BELONGING TO INDIA, THAILAND AND CHINA

Levels of Socio-Psychological Influence		Mean Difference	Std. Error
Low	Moderate	2.35	1.076
	High	4.46	1.238
Moderate	Low	-2.35	1.076
	High	2.11	1.130
High	Low	-4.46	1.238
	Moderate	-2.11	1.130

0.05=3.01 and 0.01=4.65

It is evident from table 3.42 that mean difference in emotional violence of professional women at low and moderate level of socio-psychological influence is 2.35, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant difference in emotional violence of professional women at low and moderate level of socio-psychological influence. Similarly, the mean difference in emotional violence of professional women at moderate and high level of socio-psychological influence is 2.11, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant difference in emotional violence of professional women at moderate and high level of socio-psychological influence.

The mean difference in emotional violence of professional women at low and high level of socio-psychological influence is 4.46, which is significant at .05 level. It means that there is significant difference in emotional violence of professional women at low and high level of socio-psychological influence.

TABLE - 3.43
SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL INFLUENCE ON EMOTIONAL AND ECONOMIC
VIOLENCE AMONG NON-PROFESSIONAL WOMEN

Non-professional Women	Emotional Violence	Source	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	f
		Corrected Model	1674.697	2	837.348	5.909
		Intercept	10411351.621	1	10411351.621	73472.802
		SPI	1674.697	2	837.348	5.909
		Error	84596.977	597	141.703	
		Total	11269444.0	600		
		Corrected Total	86271.673	599		
	Economic Violence	Corrected Model	517.662	2	258.831	2.362
	Intercept	7839563.029	1	7839563.029	71527.185	
	SPI	517.662	2	258.831	2.362	
	Error	65432.732	597	109.603		
	Total	8505052.000	600	837.348		
	Corrected Total	65950.393	599	10411351.621		

.05=3.01 and .01=4.65

Table 3.43 indicates that the ‘F’ value for socio-psychological influence on emotional violence among non-professional women belonging to India, Thailand and China has been found to be 5.909 which is significant at 0.01 level of significance. It is interpreted that there is significant difference in emotional violence among non-professional women belonging to India, Thailand and China at low, average and high levels of socio-psychological influence. Hence, it can be stated that emotional violence among non-professional women belonging to India, Thailand and China is affected by socio-psychological factors.

It is also evident from table 3.13 that the ‘F’ value for socio-psychological influence on economic violence among non-professional women belonging to India, Thailand and China has been found to be 2.362 which is not significant at 0.05 level of significance. It

is interpreted that there is no significant difference in economic violence among non-professional women belonging to India, Thailand and China at low, average and high levels of socio-psychological influence. Hence, it can be stated that economic violence among non-professional women belonging to India, Thailand and China is not affected by any kind of socio-psychological factors.

In table 3.13, value of ‘F’ has been found to be significant corresponding to emotional violence among non-professional women of Indian, Thailand and China. To test the difference of emotional violence on three (3) levels of socio-psychological influence i.e., high, moderate and low levels, Post-hoc test was applied, for which results have been presented in table no. 3.44.

TABLE - 3.44
DIFFERENCE IN EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE ON LEVELS OF SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL INFLUENCE AMONG NON-PROFESSIONAL WOMEN BELONGING TO INDIA, THAILAND AND CHINA

Levels of Socio-Psychological Influence		Mean Difference	Std. Error
Low	Moderate	-.64	1.189
	High	3.31	1.340
Moderate	Low	.64	1.189
	High	3.95	1.174
High	Low	-3.31	1.340
	Moderate	-3.95	1.174

0.05=3.01 and 0.01=4.65

It is indicated in table 3.44 that the mean difference in emotional violence of non-professional women at low and moderate level of socio-psychological influence is 0.64, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant difference in emotional violence of non-professional women at low and moderate level of socio-psychological influence.

The mean difference in emotional violence of non-professional women at moderate and high level of socio-psychological influence is 3.95, which is significant at .05 level of significance. It means that there is significant difference in emotional violence of non-professional women at moderate and high level of socio-psychological influence. Similarly, the mean difference in emotional violence of non-professional women at low

and high level of socio-psychological influence is 3.31, which is significant at 0.05 level of significance. It means that there is significant difference in emotional violence of non-professional women at low and high level of socio-psychological influence.

The mean difference in emotional violence of non-professional women at low and moderate level of socio-psychological influence is 0.64, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant difference in emotional violence of non-professional women at low and moderate level of socio-psychological influence.

Hence, it can be concluded that emotional violence among non-professional women of India, Thailand and China is dependent on socio-psychological factors. It can also be concluded that socio-psychological factors do not affect economic violence among non-professional women.

The hypothesis of the study which stated that the influence of socio-psychological factors on emotional and economic violence significantly differs among professional and non-professional women of India, Thailand and China does not go with the findings of the study as it is concluded that influence of socio-psychological factors on emotional and economic violence do not differ among professional and non-professional women of India, Thailand and China.

Deepti (2011) supported the findings by highlighting that there is increase in the number of working women in the era of universalization but the nature of work, representation of women and wages is still very delicate in case of women. It is only the kind of social and family education which lead woman to the back foot and doesn't let her develop her personality. As per the occupation among women is concerned, it was opinioned that only 12-13% were involved in profession whereas others are only limited to household work. Those who are working, 90% women are involved in unorganized sector. Further, it was reported that those women who are involved in a profession, 40% to 60% among them agree that they are the victims of emotional or physical violence either at work place or at home. A survey conducted by Megarbio and Cabarde (2009) also supported the findings and quoted that 82% of women in south Africa said it is culturally accepted that, if a man pays bride wealth for his wife, it means that he owns her. 72% of women themselves agreed with this statement.

But study conducted by Tripathy (2003) does not lend support to findings of the present study by highlighting that professional women are represented as ambitious, neurotic, highly arrogant in appearance or mannerisms, unscrupulous in their dealings, incapable of coping in their relationships, their parenting and marriage is considered as distorted and trivialized. Similarly, Singh (2012) deliberated that in family and in society, the role played by a working women become a controversial issue. Though her responsibility increases but she loses her respect in society. They are being accused of being immoral. From home to workplace and vice-versa, she is harassed by eve-teasers, co-workers, superior authorities.

The reasons for the above findings of the present study may be common cultural and social norms prevailing in the society for both professional and non-professional women, illiteracy in society, submissive nature of women, and submissive manner of bringing up of girls. Although professional women are not dependent on their partners for money but for other decisions they are still dependent on male members.

FINDINGS OF QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF DATA AT A GLANCE

After analyzing the data quantitatively, following findings have been drawn:

- There is moderate level of emotional violence among professional women of India and Thailand whereas this level is low among professional women of China.
- Level of emotional violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China is moderate.
- There is no significant difference between the level of emotional violence at workplace and in family
- There is significant difference between the level of emotional violence at workplace and in family among professional women of Thailand.
- There is no significant difference between the level of emotional violence at workplace and in family.
- There is a difference in the level of emotional violence in family and at workplace among professional women of Thailand but not in case of women of China and India.
- Significant difference in the level of emotional violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China as far emotional violence at workplace is concerned.
- There is no significant difference between the level of emotional violence at workplace among Indian professional women and Thailand professional women.
- Professional women of India and China significantly differ as far as level of emotional violence at workplace is concerned.
- There is significant difference among Thai and Chinese professional women in the level of emotional violence at workplace.
- There is significant difference in the level of emotional violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China in family.
- There is significant difference in the level of emotional violence in families among Thai professional women and Chinese professional women.

- Professional women of Thailand and India significantly differs as far as level of emotional violence in family is concerned.
- There is no significant difference among Chinese and Indian professional women as far their level of emotional violence in family is concerned.
- There is significant difference in the level of emotional violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China.
- There is significant difference between the level of emotional violence among Indian professional women and Thai professional women.
- Professional women of China and Thailand differ as far as their level of emotional violence is concerned.
- There is significant difference among Chinese and Indian professional women as far their level of emotional violence is concerned.
- Indian professional and non-professional women suffer equal extent of emotional violence at workplace.
- Level of emotional violence in family differs as far as professional and non-professional women of India are concerned
- Professional and non- professional Indian women do not suffer equal level of emotional violence.
- Thai professional and non-professional women suffer equal extent of emotional violence at workplace
- Thai professional and non-professional women suffer equal extent of emotional violence in family.
- Professional and non- professional women suffer equal extent of emotional violence in Thailand.
- Chinese professional women do not suffer equal extent of emotional violence at workplace
- Chinese professional women shares equal extent of emotional violence with non-professional women in family.
- Professional and non- professional Chinese women do not suffer equal degree of emotional violence.

- There is nearly equal level of emotional violence among professional and non-professional women of India, Thailand and China.
- There is low level of economic violence among professional women of India whereas this level is moderate among professional women of Thailand and China.
- Level of economic violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China is moderate
- Indian professional women do not suffer equal extent of economic violence in family and workplace.
- Thai professional women do not suffer equal extent of economic violence in family and workplace.
- Chinese professional women do not suffer equal extent of economic violence in family and workplace.
- There is significant difference in the level of economic violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China at workplace.
- There is significant difference between the level of economic violence at workplace among Indian and Chinese professional women
- Professional women of India and Thailand differ as far as level of economic violence at workplace is concerned
- There is significant difference among Thai and Chinese professional women as far the level of economic violence at workplace is concerned.
- There is significant difference in the level of economic violence in family among professional women of India, Thailand and China.
- There is significant difference in the level of economic violence in families among Chinese and Indian professional women
- Professional women of Thailand and China do not differ significantly as far as level of economic violence in family is concerned.
- There is significant difference among Indian and Thai professional women as far their level of economic violence in family is concerned.
- There is significant difference in the level of economic violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China.

- There is significant difference between the level of economic violence among Indian professional women and Thai professional women.
- Professional women of China and Thailand do not differ significantly as far as their level of economic violence is concerned.
- There is significant difference among Chinese and Indian professional women as far their level of economic violence is concerned.
- Indian professional and non-professional women have equal extent of economic violence at workplace.
- Indian professional and non-professional women do have equal extent of economic violence in family
- Professional and non- professional Indian women do not have equal extent of economic violence.
- Thai professional and non-professional women do not have equal extent of economic violence at workplace.
- Thai professional and non-professional women do not have equal extent of economic violence in family.
- Professional and non- professional Thai women do not have equal extent of economic violence.
- Chinese professional and non-professional women do not have equal extent of economic violence at workplace.
- Chinese professional and non-professional women do not have equal extent of economic violence in family.
- There is significant difference in the extent of economic violence among professional and non-professional women of China.
- Level of economic violence among non-professional women of India, Thailand and China is high as compared to the level of economic violence among professional women.
- There is a moderate level of socio-psychological influence on professional women of India.

- There is a moderate level of socio-psychological influence on professional women of Thailand.
- There is a moderate level of socio-psychological influence on professional women of China.
- Level of socio-psychological influence among professional women of India, Thailand and China is moderate.
- Emotional violence among professional women of India is not affected by any kind of socio-psychological factors.
- Emotional violence among professional women of Thailand is not affected by any kind of socio-psychological factors.
- Emotional violence among professional women of China is affected by socio-psychological factors.
- Economic violence among professional women of India is not affected by any kind of socio-psychological factors.
- Economic violence among professional women of Thailand is not affected by any kind of socio-psychological factors.
- Economic violence among professional women of China is not affected by any kind of socio-psychological factors.
- There is moderate level of socio-psychological influence on professional and non-professional women of India, Thailand and China.
- There is moderate level of social influence on professional and non-professional women of India, Thailand and China.
- There is moderate level of psychological influence on professional and non-professional women of India, Thailand and China.
- Emotional violence among professional women belonging to India, Thailand and China is affected by socio-psychological factors.
- Economic violence among professional women belonging to India, Thailand and China is not affected by any kind of socio-psychological factors.
- There is significant difference in emotional violence of professional women at low and high level of socio-psychological influence.

- Emotional violence among non-professional women belonging to India, Thailand and China is affected by socio-psychological factors.
- Economic violence among non-professional women belonging to India, Thailand and China is not affected by any kind of socio-psychological factors.
- There is no significant difference in emotional violence of non-professional women at low and moderate level of socio-psychological influence.
- There is significant difference in emotional violence of non-professional women at moderate and high level of socio-psychological influence.
- There is no significant difference in emotional violence of non-professional women at low and moderate level of socio-psychological influence.
- Emotional violence among non-professional women of India, Thailand and China is dependent on socio-psychological factors

CHAPTER - 4

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF DATA

For qualitative analysis of the present research work, case study method was adopted. To collect information, unstructured interviews were carried out. Fifteen case studies of professional women from India, China and Thailand were conducted. Collected information was validated by discussion with the experts. Information and discussion has been presented in the form of case studies as below:

CASE STUDIES OF INDIA

CASE STUDY - 1

Name : Radha Sharma

Age : 62 years

Ms. Radha Sharma, a retired nurse of 62 years, is living with her husband in Bathinda. She has a diploma in nursing and her husband is a graduate and worked in a private firm. He is also retired. The couple had three sons and two daughters. All were married and working. She and her husband are staying with her two sons and their families. Though all are living in the same building but their sons do not share anything with them, and all the three families cook separately. Ms. Sharma and her husband have two rooms and a kitchen for themselves whereas rest of the building is being used by their sons. Ms. Sharma has poor vision but she has to manage cooking for herself and her husband on her own.

She was very specific while answering about her relations with her sons and daughter-in-laws. She told that none of her sons or daughter-in-laws bother about them. Then the investigator started talking to her about health and daily routine related issues just to make her comfortable. Gradually she started unfolding her emotions. She sobbed and told in a very low voice that her sons always misbehaved and abused them to give them their share of property, which was in her name. She had no other source of income as they had invested all money to construct the house, in bringing up their children. To earn livelihood, she and her husband had resorted to iron clothes for their neighbors who started calling them *Dhobis*. They had to take up this job to be able to meet the basic needs of food, clothing and medicines but they were not *Dhobi* by caste. Her eldest son had bluntly refused to acknowledge them as his parents because of their decision to start this work. He

told them that if they were abstained from doing this menial work, then they would share the responsibility of looking after them and give them money regularly, turn wise. Ms. Sharma and her husband agreed. But after few months, her daughter-in-laws started arguing among themselves and slowly began to make lame excuses to avoid paying for their needs. The couple faced a great difficulty when their daughter-in-laws started avoiding cooking for them. Finally, her husband decided that rather than depending on whims and mercy of children, he would start work again. They felt that they would be able to lead their old age with dignity. Soon the children became quiet, in fact they were pleased that they would not have to look after the couple. They had completely neglected the couple, occasionally gave them monetary help. Ms. Radha had no authority or any involvement in household matters or in any family functions. She tearfully told that her second son celebrated his son's birthday in a big way but they were not invited.

Her sons were busy with their own families and disliked the interference by old couple. On falling sick she and her husband somehow took care of each other. She was very bitter and cursing her entire family for misbehaving with them. She was worried about the future that what would happen to her or her husband after one of them expires. Her daughters used to come occasionally, unable to stay for long but helped her monetarily. She did not expect them to do anything for them as it was not in their family tradition to take anything from the daughters after their marriage. She was assuring herself that, one day her sons will feel ashamed of their wrong doings and she will forgive them.

On probing that what she expects from the government or the community, she silently replied that when her own blood had cheated her what can she expect from the government or anybody else. She regretted having not saved for her future and advised all who come in contact with her to plan for old age in advance.

Afterwards, the investigator contacted her sons and daughter in-laws to know about the old couple. They just made faces and told that the old man and his wife are eccentric and they were doing all this to create nuisance. They told that their parents are occupying two rooms and they are struggling with space for their families. They added that they are so rude and adamant that no one wants to keep them with their families. Her daughter in-laws told that both their father in-law and mother in-law interfere in their matters which

they do not like. They were non-committal to look after their in-laws and said that they can do what they want to.

Discussion

The investigator had talked with some of neighbours of Ms. Sharma. They verified the information given by her as true. It is revealed by the neighbours that her sons usually scold them. It seemed that property in the name of old couple may be the cause of their sufferings. As they did not have any big earning and they were not in position to give them anything, due to this, they might not be respected by the sons. It also seemed that interference of the old people in the life of younger ones is another cause of violence against the old couple. Though the couple just wanted to help their wards but they did not like their advices. Selfishness of the sons might be one of the elements responsible for their bad behaviour against the old couple. The present occupation of Sharma couple might also be the reason for disliking by the sons as they consider it below status job. But the couple did not have any other option. According to the daughters of Sharma couple, the sons are highly self-centered, selfish, unsecured and shirk responsibilities which has led to nuisance and trouble in the family. Unreasonable claims by the children and its non-fulfillment have created undesirable changes among the entire family members. At the same time, self-esteem and being independent can also be the reason to get violated emotionally and economically. Lack of economic security is another reason for their miseries. It is a subject of value crisis, an element of deteriorating traditional system of family structure, functions and perceptions that are the reasons for violence against Ms. Sharma and her husband.

Thus, it may be interpreted that Ms. Sharma is a victim of both economic and emotional violence by her sons. The neighbourhood is also be responsible for victimizing the couple for emotional violence by calling them *Dhobies*. The sons and daughter-in-laws are responsible for economic and emotional violation as they do not care emotionally for the old couple by not treating them fairly and by disrespecting them. They also made the couple suffer economically by not giving money or material for their necessities.

CASE STUDY 2

Name : Hardeep Kaur

Age : 33 years

Ms. Hardeep Kaur is the only daughter of her parents. She got married to Jaspal Singh four years ago. Her daughter, mother in-law and brother in-law are other members in her in-laws family. Her mother in-law is a widow and an illiterate woman. Hardeep had a luxurious type of wedding as her parents spent lavishly on the ceremonies and dowry. She has one daughter. Ms. Hardeep is well educated and working as an Assistant Professor in a college. Her husband is working as a government teacher, so the economic condition of her house is sound.

While sharing her life with the investigator, she was very expressive and very open to the questions asked by the investigator. She told that her mother in-law is the dominating member in the family and her husband is solely mama's boy. Earlier she used to give her salary to her mother in-law and in return used to get only five hundred rupees to spend per month. It was very difficult for her to manage in Rs. 500/- only as she had to pay bus fare too. She told that she used to feel ashamed when she had to ask for more money from her husband. Her husband usually abused her on this issue. Her husband was of suspicious nature and used to grill her for every movement. She had to do all household work which she found very difficult as she had to manage both the house as well as workplace. When she became mother of a girl child, her husband blamed her for not giving birth to male child. Her mother in-law was so dominating that she even had to give an account of every penny spent by her to her mother-in-law. One day her husband asked her to get ready as they were going to visit her parents. When they reached there, her husband told her that she will live with her parents now and would not come back to her in-laws. She asked for the reason but it fell on deaf ears of her husband. Her husband even took her cell phone with him. For seven months, she lived with her parents. After seven months with the help of a middleman she came back to her in-laws. She told that the behaviour of her in-laws remained satisfactory for 2-3 days but afterwards they started torturing her again. Her husband used to grill her for her bank account. She was blamed for everything that went wrong in house. Her husband used to rebuke her parents and desired that they should send

grains to his house as he is feeding their daughter. Her account of eating *chapattis* was also taken by her mother in-law. She was compelled to talk to only those neighbors whom her in-laws wanted and refused her talking to those whom they did not want. She was ignored in every house related decisions. One day her husband's phone was lying near to her and she unintentionally explored the phone and got shocked. He had the recording of their intimate talks and had some mysterious texts. When she inquired about this, her husband took the phone and broke the sim card. Her in-laws kept on asking her for money and forcing her to sell the car which she got as dowry. She told her miseries to her parents but they discouraged her to get divorce. She found her life difficult. She told that her daughter is also badly treated in the house.

Discussion

To authenticate the information provided by the subject, the investigator inquired from her husband but he refused to make any statement and only told that women always degrade their in-laws. But her neighbors justified the information provided by the subject. She also revealed that Hardeep's sister in-law suffered the same type of torture in the house and finally filed a divorce case. She told that her mother in-law was very dominating and always wanted that everybody in the house should work as per her direction, otherwise bear the consequences.

From the above case study, it can be interpreted that Hardeep Kaur is both emotionally and economically violated. Her parents' property and her economic independence are the causes of violence against her in the family. Illiteracy and dominating attitude of her mother in-law seem to be another reason of her sufferings. Lack of support from husband and his suspicious nature are also the reasons of violence. Cultural practices like preference to son can also be a factor of torture in this case.

CASE STUDY: 3

Name : Sumita

Age : 29 Years

Ms. Sumita is a 29 years old married female. She is working in a private school as primary school teacher. Her parents live in a village near Sangrur. She got married to Rakesh Kumar of Sangrur on 23.09.2002 and from this marriage they have a girl child, Avantika. Rakesh runs a daily needs store along with his father, Sh. Mohan Lal. There was no specific demand by the family of Rakesh Kumar during marriage but they only demanded lavish marriage which was met by Sumita's father. All was going well. Out of four members of family, three are earning whereas mother-in-law of Sumita, Smt. Brij Lata, is a housewife. The earning of the whole family is managed by Mohan Lal and he disburses money to the family members as per their needs.

There was no conflict in the family and they were living happily. In March 2009, another family shifted in their neighborhood. There were three members in the family i.e. Prem, his mother Sunaina and his younger sister Mahanta. Both Prem and Mahanta were unmarried. Within few days, Prem's family and Rakesh's family came very close.

In few months the bond of closeness got strong. But suddenly a problem started. A suspicion of Sumita's extra-marital affair with Prem developed in the mind of Rakesh. Initially, Rakesh did not discuss this with Sumita but later on he started blaming her openly. Parents of Rakesh did not interfere in this matter directly but Mohan Lal used to probe Sumita before giving money to her. It hurt a lot to Sumita as she had to answer undesirable questions to get her own money. She started hesitating to get money from him. Suddenly, Rakesh disappeared one day. He went to his shop but did not return. The whole family searched for him but remained unsuccessful. Next day Mohan Lal launched an FIR with local police station, but of no avail. Rakesh's family started blaming Sumita and suspected her that she had done something wrong to Rakesh. They also blamed Prem as the part of the conspiracy. Sumita was under high stress. She spoke to Prem regarding this but Prem was also in similar situation.

After two days of Rakesh's disappearance, Mahanta went to her college and did not come back home. Prem checked with all possible places i.e. college, her friends and relatives, but did not find her. Next day he launched an FIR with same police station. But

Rakesh's parents declared this incident as a conspiracy of Prem and Sumita. They continued blaming both. Sumita was under high mental trauma.

After four months, a relative of Prem, Vishav went to Ludhiana for some work. At Ludhiana Bus Stand, he saw Rakesh. He followed Rakesh and found him entering in a house. He immediately informed Prem. Prem asked him to keep watch on Rakesh. Prem immediately went to City Police Station, Sangrur and informed about the incident. He asked the police to come with him to raid that location to search Rakesh. Initially Police was reluctant to go with him. But they asked Prem to bear all the expenses of the raid. Prem got ready to spend the money. Next day early morning Prem along with four Policemen (i.e. one A.S.I., one Hawaldar and two Constables) went to Ludhiana. First they reported to Local Police Station at Ludhiana and informed them about the raid. After taking the physical support of Ludhiana Police they went to raid the marked location where Rakesh was seen by Vishav. They knocked the door of the marked house. It was very surprising for Prem and Police when Prem's sister Mahanta opened the door. Rakesh was sleeping and police caught him.

Police took both Rakesh and Mahanta to Sangrur after completing formalities at Ludhiana Police Station. During police investigation Rakesh accepted that he wanted to torture Prem. He believed that his wife Sumita and Prem were having illegitimate relationship. He wanted to take revenge from Prem, so, he targeted Mahanta and developed relations with her. He convinced Mahanta that he is not happy with Sumita and want to divorce her. He also assured her that they (Rakesh and Mahanta) will marry after his divorce. One day he asked Mahanta that Sumita is not ready to divorce. He made Mahanta agree to run away from home with the promise that they will get married after changing their religion to Islam. Innocent Mahanta believed him. Both eloped. They kept the difference of two days in eloping to befool people. Rakesh lived with Mahanta for a period of more than four months. During this period, Mahanta asked Rakesh several times about their marriage but every time he asked her to wait more.

Sumita, Prem, Mahanta and their parents were shocked to know about Rakesh's plan. The worse condition was of Mahanta and Sumita. Both were feeling ruined. The parents were not able to take a decision what to do.

Discussion

The information collected from the subject and surroundings was verified by the investigator from the concerned police station which proved to be true. In this case, Sumita was targeted by her husband by blaming her for having an extra-marital relationships. His disappearance made Sumita stressful. Her in-laws also blamed her for having illegitimate relations and the cause of Rakesh's disappearance. When Rakesh was caught by Police, the real story again shocked Sumita. All these instances are acts of emotional violence. Sumita has been violated economically by her father-in-law by taking her earnings and not giving money to her. It has been revealed that the subject, Sumita is a victim of high emotional and economic violence.

CASE STUDY: 4

Name : Shweta
Age : 33 years

Ms. Shweta is working as a teacher in a Jalandhar based reputed school. She belongs to Patiala. Her father is an ex-serviceman of Indian Army and the economic condition of her house is not good. Their relatives have good social and economic reputation. Shweta was a brilliant student and did her post- graduation in Defense and Strategic Studies from Punjabi University, Patiala. Shweta got married in a family of Gujarat. Her in-laws family has a high social and economic status along with strong political relations in the state.

Though Shweta and her father were reluctant for marriage in such a reputed family but her relatives forced them for this. For few months everything remained quite satisfactory and Shweta made all possible adjustments to be the part of that family. After sometime, the behaviour of her husband, Samar, started changing. He became impulsive in nature. He started reacting on each and every issue. He used to drink every night and started remaining busy in late night parties. In the meantime, she gave birth to a baby boy. She was hopeful that his behaviour would change but he became more reactive. She talked to her mother-in-law about his behaviour. Her mother in-law refused to interfere in their matter. She had to wear clothes as per the choice of her mother-in-law but not allowed to wear any jewelry against her wishes. Whenever she did so, she was scolded and beaten up

by her husband. Whenever she and her husband, Samar, had to travel, she was not allowed to sit in front seat with him. Usually Samar refused to accompany her in social gatherings. One day she found that another woman was accompanying her husband to his business office. She tried to know about her and was shocked to know that Samar had an extra-marital affair. She came to realize the reason of her agonies. She talked about it to Samar. Initially he refused and rebuked her but finally, he agreed. But he told her that she will remain his wife and enjoy every facility and he will give up all his bad habits. Shweta agreed but things did not change. Finally, Shweta decided to leave him but was beaten brutally in front of her mother-in-law and father-in-law. Her mother-in-law took all her jewelry and she was locked up in a room. However she managed to escape with her little son and reached to her parents' house. In her parental house, her sister in-law refused to accept her. She came to Jalandhar along with her parents and somehow managed to find a job. She was living in a rented house and she was the only earning hand. She had to financially manage her parents and her son. She applied for divorce. One day, her husband suddenly appeared in her house and asked her to reconcile and pleaded her that he has changed now. His visits became frequent. He started getting friendly with her son. Even her son became familiar with him. She told that for the sake of her son, she decided to give him another chance. She took the case back and started living with her husband but after few days his behaviour changed again. Then she finally came back with her son and filed the case again. She told that now he is threatening her to take case back otherwise he will spoil her reputation. He started blackmailing her to take her son away. When the investigator talked to Shweta's parents, they told that Samar is a psychotic person and they were worried about her future.

Discussion

Investigator conducted many interviews with the subject, with her father, with her mother, with her son and with her colleagues. The information provided by the subject was authentic. To make the information more reliable, the investigator also had talks with her lawyer, who met her husband many times and with the officials of women's cell, where the initial report by Shweta was registered and the women cell arranged some meetings of the subject and her husband. Out of all the interviews and documents which were with her lawyer and women cell, similar information emerged. Thus, the information given by the

subject is correct. After analyzing the information, it has been revealed that the subject is victim of high emotional and physical violence by her husband and her in-laws. The instances like locking her up in a room, not allowing to wear dresses and jewelry of her choice, not giving any money are acts of emotional and economic violence. Refusal to accept her by the wife of his brother, when Shweta came to her parents, is an act of emotional violence. Thus, the subject is a victim of physical, economic and emotional violence.

CASE STUDY: 5

Name : Sheetal
Age : 23 years

Ms. Sheetal has done her master degree in Psychology from a university and is working as a counselor in a school. She has her mother, father and elder sister in her family. Her elder sister is married. She has been brought up in a joint family where her uncles, aunts and cousins live together. They had a separate portion in the same house. Her father runs a shop and is very dominating in the family. Her mother is very submissive.

Sheetal used to become the target of her father's rage every time because he wished a boy. After her graduation, she wanted to do her post- graduation but her father refused. She had to struggle a lot to get admission against her father's wishes. Her father wanted to marry her off. She was not allowed to watch T.V. of her choice. She further told that her father used to get irritated at every act of hers. He always compared his life with her uncles who were having sons in their family. Her father used to abuse her. She was not allowed to accompany her friends to market and to talk on telephone; she had very few friends. She did not share her problem with her mother. Her monetary needs were not met. She had to beg many a times and got money only after many arguments and abuses. She had to listen to comments about the money spent by her for many a times. She told that when out of home, she remains happy but the moment she enters her house, she feels the same gloomy atmosphere.

The investigator could not get chance to talk to her father but her mother was accessible. Sheetal's mother told that it is true that there is a conflict between her husband and her daughter because of her husband's strict behaviour. She told that Sheetal has got

every facility but she keeps on brooding without any reason. Male dominance is common according to Sheetal's mother and she says that there is no harm in it.

Discussion

To test the reliability of information provided by the subject, the investigator conducted interviews with her friends. The subject is emotionally insecure. The reason for this is her father's strict behaviour and her mother's submissiveness. She tried to maintain close friendship with everybody but failed. It made her uncomfortable and upset. While interviewing her it was felt that she desired herself to be a boy. She is a victim of emotional violence in the family because of her father and at workplace due to her friends. The over strict behaviour of her father is the reason of emotional violence in family. But the investigator did not find that she is a sufferer of economic violence as she was nicely dressed and equipped with costly gadgets.

CASE STUDIES OF THAILAND

CASE STUDY: 1

Name : Samorn
Age : 34 years

Ms. Samorn is working as a sales manager in gems factory, Phuket. She is mother of four year old child. Being in a profession it is very important to keep contacts with her colleagues and other concerned professionals. She is social in nature and had many friends.

Although her husband always admitted to the relevance of social networking in profession but this does not apply to her situation. He used to give his consent to her for attending conferences and other programmes related to her profession but afterwards kept on rebuking her for ignoring him. It was her duty only to attend household needs and whenever her husband has to do such a duty, he remained critical, aloof and irritable with her for many days. Samorn told in tears that her husband used to insult her in front of people who meant a lot to her. Samorn further told that she started accepting less invitations from her colleagues and friends and finally isolated herself from all the functions. Whenever they had any kind of disagreement between them, her husband stopped talking and kept himself in the room, which upset her more. She told that when everybody asked about his unhappiness she found herself guilty. She thought that being woman it was her fault always and she had to apologies. Finally she had to compromise with her desires and she tried to do what her husband wanted. Sometimes the pressure was so much that she was not able to find out what to do. He kept on blaming her, nagging her, screaming her and abusing her. She recalled that one day she had completely lost patience and started screaming, yelling and making horrible noises.

Discussion

The victim seems to be emotionally violated as her husband used to overpower her. He husband seemed to be suspicious and jealous towards her and because of his nature, she has to compromise in the form of shunning social contacts and blaming herself. Suspicious and dominating nature of victim's husband are causes of her emotional violence in family. No instance of workplace violence was narrated by the subject.

CASE STUDY: 2

Name : Vanida
Age : 36 years

Ms. Vanida is running a small electronic shop in a mall in Bangkok. She got married almost nine years ago to Mr. Atid but they did not have a child even after nine years of marriage. She told that whenever they had to visit a doctor or had to go for medical checkups he was not ready to cooperate. He started blaming her for not having kids. He started drinking and used to argue with her. It became a routine matter. After so many efforts she got pregnant but then her husband feared that her attention would be turned away from him and he would no longer be the center of attention. He had an irrational fear that Vanida's energy will be directed towards baby which would be a challenge to his position as the most important person in her life. After the birth of the baby, he started reacting in a dominant manner as he wanted to force her attention back on to him. She was aware of his selfishness but still gave him attention. However, to do so, she had to ignore her own feelings and her physical exhaustion. She also confronted him and resisted his attempts to position her as only there to heed his needs. The confrontation made him more brutal and he started punishing her and kicking her out of the bedroom. Her husband used to push her out of bedroom and told her that he is sick of her attitude. He used to ask her that he wanted her to be soft spoken and submissive wife and will not tolerate her independent behaviour. She told that she used to be punished when she asked for money for the needs for her baby. He warned her that if she did not stopped her nonsense immediately then he will take her cheque-books. She told that day by day his behaviour kept on worsening and for a while she thought to leave him but her obligations did not let her go.

Discussion

The subject is emotionally, economically and physically exploited. Reasons for her threefold violence are her husband's attention-seeking behaviour, fault finding attitude, his blame for not having kids and his dominating behaviour. The family seems to be running on the pattern of patriarchal society in which the decisions are solely taken up by the male members.

CASE STUDY: 3

Name : Binj

Age : 43 years

Ms. Binj is a female of 43 years. She is working on the post of lobby manager in Mercure hotel of Patong, Phuket. Her husband is a store manager in Phuket. Both are earning a handsome salary. All the earnings are kept by her husband and he manages all savings and expenses. Binj is getting money for her required expenses. They have three kids, one boy and two daughters. All are studying. Binj is satisfied with her life at home but disclosed disappointment at her workplace.

She told that she did not like the attitude of her boss at workplace because two female employees working with her were unduly favoured by him. She had to beg a leave from her boss whereas those two can take leave whenever desired. Even for sick leaves, she had to present medical certificate as proof but those were exempted. Moreover, he presented those two employees as the most hardworking people amongst others before the owner of the hotel. She felt very bad when she came to know that those two employees used to act as spy for the boss. They used to degrade others in front of boss and even gave threats to other employees.

Discussion

Going with the narration of the subject, no instance of violence appeared in family. But her husband seemed to be the dominating type as he kept all the earnings with himself only. But at workplace, she is sufferer of emotional violence because of her boss's attitude.

CASE STUDY: 4

Name : Annie
Age : 31 years

Ms. Annie is a government approved trained tourist guide. She was married with Maje who is also a tourist guide. Except husband and wife, there are no one in the family. The couple lives in Bangkok and works with a tourist agency. Annie remains very busy in her professional activities, but she finds time for her husband also. Due to the nature of their job, on weekends, the couple remains very busy. So, they used to spend every Wednesday together. In terms of their financial adjustments, they use the earnings of Maje for their expenses and saves Annie's earnings.

Both husband and wife took all decisions together i.e., financial and personal. Her husband is very supportive. Annie had only one regret that she and her husband worked equally and for the same agency but her salary was less than her husband. Even during increments in salary, she felt discrimination being a female. She wanted to change her profession because she did not like the attitude of many male tourists. Male tourists from different countries used to take liberties with female tourist guides. Sometimes, the language used by them is abusive and objectionable.

Discussion

The subject did not quote any instance of physical, emotional and economic violence at home. It is apparent that she was not suffering from any sort of violence in the family. But as far as her job was concerned, she is paid less than her husband despite of equal work, hence she suffers economic violence at workplace. She is emotionally victimized at workplace by male clients.

CASE STUDY: 5

Name : Angkul
Age : 22 years

Ms. Angkul is the youngest among her siblings. She has two brothers and two sisters and she is the fifth child of her parents. Her father owns a small rice farm and the other family members work along with him. The family belongs to very low income group.

Angkul had to discontinue her studies after her high school and started helping her family in the farm. She was of seventeen years when her friend took her to Pattaya, the famous tourist place of Thailand. Her friend promised her to help her to get a good job. Later on her friend managed to get Angkul appointed as a bargirl. As a bargirl she was to get an amount of 2,400 Baht which was too less. Her friend explained her that besides this she needs to work as a sex worker to get high amounts. She refused initially but when she witnessed the other girls earning well, she agreed as she had to help her family also. After one month, she sent an amount of 12,000 Bahts to her family. This was first time that her family saw such a big amount collectively. After three years of her life at Pattaya, she met a man named Mike who was a citizen of South Africa. He spent around two weeks with her and proposed her for marriage. She was surprised and accepted the proposal in excitement. Mike lived with her for about three months in a hotel and returned to his native place. Mike did not give any money to Angkul but asked her to get her passport so that her visa papers could be channelized. She applied for passport and announced to everybody at her workplace and at village that she was getting married. She continued to work as bargirl but discontinued to work as a sex-worker. She got her passport and informed Mike about this. Next year, Mike came to Pattaya again and collected the passport from her. He promised that he will apply for her visa. He lived again with her for the period of three weeks in a hotel. When he was going to airport on his way back to South Africa, she asked when will they get married. On this Mike replied that he cannot get married with a slut and gave 100 baht for bus fare. Angkul was in extreme shock. She returned to her room and locked herself there. She did not contact to anybody for a week. After few days her friend, who was her colleague also, contacted her. Angkul narrated her story. Then her friend told her that this a common story with almost every sex-worker. People use them free of cost, return back and never come again. It took about six months for Angkul to recover. She

again started her job as a sex-worker. Now she is working for the last five years in this profession. She met two more foreigners who promised her marriage. She lived with them and collected money from them as much as she could. She is continuing her job and sending money to her family.

Discussion

The subject was the victim of emotional, economic as well as sexual violence. It seemed that she indulged in prostitution to help her family because of her emotional attachment to her family. She was duped by a foreign tourist sexually and economically and above all emotionally, being a professional sex worker. Her notorious profession, poverty and the prevailing environment are the causes of her violence.

CASE STUDIES OF CHINA

CASE STUDY: 1

Name : Jiahui
Age : 29 years

Ms. Jiahui is an unmarried female of 29 years. She is working as a cashier in a bank of China. She belongs to a family of six persons i.e. her father, her mother, her brother, her brother's wife and her sister. She is second youngest in the family. Her brother has a love marriage with a Muslim girl.

She was earning a handsome amount as salary and used to keep her salary with her, rather her father was spending on each and every expense of her. She was having an affair with Zinanke, an African and an assistant manager in the same bank where she worked. They wanted to get married but that was not acceptable to Jiahui's family as Zinanke was a black. She felt that Zinanke's being Negro is not the actual reason of her father's refusal but because she is a girl, hence, not dare to choose husband for herself. Her augmenting is usual to occur in the family of Jiahui with regard to her marriage. Knowing well about Jiahui's affair, her father was looking for a Chinese match for her. She did not want to get married against the will of her parents, so, she was waiting for the time to turn.

Discussion

The subject was bold enough to discuss her life events. The subject is not a victim of economic violence in family as well at workplace. But she has been victimized by her family, specifically by her father, in terms of emotional violence as she is not allowed to choose her partner as per her desire. Racial and gender discrimination are the causes for the same.

CASE STUDY: 2

Name : Xiaozhi
Age : 39 years

Ms. Xiaozhi is a wife of a property advisor and is working as a registered nurse. She is the mother of two kids, both girls. The family has a good income. Husband and wife do not share the earnings but they have division of expenses. Her husband is responsible for household expenses whereas she is responsible for expenses related to the education of her daughters. She is very busy in her job so her husband looks after all the family matters.

Everything was fine but the only issue that bothered Xiaozhi was the drunkenness of her husband. Her husband was a regular drinker and most of the times he used to drink heavily which often led to hot clash in the family. He demanded full attention on her and often turned violent. During his fit of anger under intoxication, he used to abuse her physically and to use abusive language against her. She told that she is fond him during day time but nights were scary for her. She usually remained under stress and mental trauma until he went to sleep. Ms. Xiaozhi told that this is the part of life but she is still satisfied with her life.

Discussion

The subject does not seem to be a victim of economic violence but a victim of emotional and physical violence in family. Drunkenness of her husband is the reason for the same. The subject did not narrate any instance of economic or emotional violence at workplace.

CASE STUDY: 3

Name : Howin

Age : 36 years

Ms. Howin is a 36 years old woman. She is working as a teacher in a primary school of China on temporary basis. Her husband is a shopkeeper. Though her job is temporary in nature, but in spite of this, her school is giving all benefits to her. The couple is having single girl child and her education is free in the school where Ms. Howin is working. Her husband runs a gift shop and the sales are quite good. The family is earning an adequate amount. They live in a flat which is gifted by her in-laws. All of the earning are kept by the husband. He invests the money according to his own wishes and never discuss with his wife. Whenever Howin demands money for her own and household expenses, he used to interrogate her and even blamed her for being spend thrift.

Howin told that as her husband's shop remains open for seven days in a week, they do not get time to enjoy tours or holidays, rather during her vacations she helps her husband in the shop. Howin is unaware regarding their financial investments and is even ignorant about her husband's earnings. Though she is more educated than her husband but she is never consulted in financial matters. She revealed that she was comfortable at her workplace but she had a grudge that in spite of getting all the benefits at school, she was treated as a temporary employee. Regular employees used to neglect temporary ones in activities of the school and assumed superiority.

Discussion

The subject exhibited moderate satisfaction in her life and did not have any problem in handing over earnings to her husband. But there were instances of economic violence against her as she was deprived of her own earnings. She is a victim of economic violence in family setting as she did not have any involvement in financial decisions of the family. Along with this she is a victim of emotional violence at workplace as she is treated inferior by her colleagues.

CASE STUDY: 4

Name : Ting

Age : 31 years

Ms. Ting is an unmarried female of 31 years. She is working as laundry manager in a hotel. She is satisfied with her earnings at hotel. She studied in the same city and completed her internship as a hotel management student in the same hotel where she is working. She is living alone in a rented apartment as her parents live away in their village. Her father is a school teacher in the same village. She is entitled to avail four leaves after a month during which she visits her parents.

During her visits to her parents, the women of the village keep on asking her many questions regarding her living all alone in a faraway city. She takes all those questions as blames on her character which put her under stress. She has even overheard that women of the village restricting their daughters not to make friendship with her.

Ting is satisfied with the working environment at hotel but one thing that always troubles her is the attitude of some male colleagues and the some of the hotel clients. Being a young female and working in a hotel, many use to perceive her as an 'available' female and try to exploit her. Although she is quite aware and does not give any chance to others to exploit her but feels emotional outbursts. She thinks marriage as a solution of all her problems.

Discussion

The subject did not seem to be a victim of economic violence as she was getting full salary and perks. She seemed to be satisfied with her earnings and career. But she exhibited discomfort while talking about the behaviour of villagers, some male colleagues and few of the hotel clients towards her. She is a victim of emotional violence at workplace and at her village. Stereotype male psyche and socio-cultural set-up are the reasons for her victimization.

CASE STUDY: 5

Name : Tao

Age : 38 years

Ms. Tao is working as an accountant in a travel agency. She is living with her husband who is also an accountant with a law firm. She is the mother of a son, who is of eight years and is attending school. The couple had a love marriage and are satisfied with their life. Both earn an adequate amount every month. All the earnings are kept by Tao and she manages all the expenses. Being salaried employees, they are naturally aware about their earnings and accordingly they settle their monthly expenses.

Everything was fine at home but she was not quite satisfied with her job. She was not getting salary as per her industriousness. At her workplace, all employees get increments in salary per annum. But the increments were not according to the workload and performance of the employee. She told that only those, who can flatter their boss, get higher increments in salary as compared to her. But along with this she did not want to leave that job as the work environment was very good.

Discussion

The subject did not seem to be the victim of emotional and economic violence in the family as she exhibited satisfaction with her family life. But at workplace, she is the victim of economic violence as she is not satisfied with salary as compared to work. But the subject exhibited high emotional security at workplace. The chances to violate her emotionally at workplace can be considered as nil.

FINDINGS OF QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF DATA AT A GLANCE

After analyzing all the cases it has been found that possible reasons for economic and emotional violence in family and at workplace are as following:

- i. Change in family structure
- ii. Self-esteem of women and will to be independent
- iii. Deteriorating traditional value structure of society
- iv. Economic independence among women
- v. Illiteracy in the family
- vi. Orthodox nature of family and society
- vii. Male dominance attitude
- viii. Suspicious nature of life partner
- ix. Cultural practices like preference to son
- x. Submissiveness on the part of women
- xi. Strict discipline in the family against girls
- xii. Drug addiction among male members of family
- xiii. Unequal job status
- xiv. Stereotype male psyche against women
- xv. Unequal wages for equal work to men
- xvi. Patriarchal society
- xvii. Racial and gender discrimination

CHAPTER - 5

CONCLUSIONS, LIMITATIONS & SUGGESTIONS

5.1. CONCLUSIONS

Following conclusions have been reported on the basis of quantitative and qualitative analysis of data:

5.1.1. Conclusions Based on Quantitative Analysis of Data

After analyzing the data quantitatively, following conclusions have been reported:

- i. Emotional violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China is moderate.
- ii. There is equal level of emotional violence among professional and non-professional women of India, Thailand and China.
- iii. Economic violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China is moderate.
- iv. Economic violence among non-professional women of India, Thailand and China is more dominant as compared to professional women of these countries.
- v. There is a moderate level of socio-psychological influence on professional women of India, Thailand and China.
- vi. Emotional violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China is affected by socio-psychological factors.
- vii. Economic violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China is not dependent on socio-psychological factors.
- viii. Influence of socio-psychological factors on emotional and economic violence do not differ among professional and non-professional women of India, Thailand and China.

5.1.2. Conclusions Based on Qualitative Analysis of Data

After analyzing case studies, following reasons have been found for emotional and economic violence among women of India, China and Thailand:

- **Reasons for Emotional and Economic violence against women in family**
 - xviii. Change in family structure
 - xix. Self-esteem of women and will to be independent

- xx. Deteriorating traditional value structure of society
- xxi. Economic independence among women
- xxii. Illiteracy in the family
- xxiii. Orthodox nature of family and society
- xxiv. Male dominance attitude
- xxv. Suspicious nature of life partner
- xxvi. Cultural practices like preference to son
- xxvii. Submissiveness on the part of women
- xxviii. Strict discipline in the family against girls
- xxix. Drug addiction among male members of family
- **Reasons for Emotional and economic violence against women at workplace**
 - i. Unequal job status
 - ii. Stereotype male psyche against women
 - iii. Unequal wages for equal work to men
 - iv. Patriarchal society
 - v. Racial and gender discrimination

5.2. LIMITATIONS

Limitations are the influences that the researcher cannot control. They are shortcomings, conditions that cannot be controlled by the researcher that places restrictions on methodology and conclusions. Limitations might be in investigation, analysis, nature of reporting, tools, sample and time constraint. In qualitative research certain limitations might mean that the findings cannot be generalized to the larger population when the definition of the population is broad. Stating limitations of the study may be very useful for readers because they provide a method to acknowledge possible errors or difficulties in interpreting results of the study. Limitations may not be readily apparent at the start of the research work but may develop as the study progresses.

All research studies have some inherent limitations. Although this research is carefully prepared, still the investigator is aware of its limitations which are as follows:

- i. As quantitative data were largely collected online so only those women could participated who are well versed with technology.

- ii. Time span to carry out qualitative research in China and Thailand was short which might affect the qualitative analysis.
- iii. Very few researches have been conducted on emotional and economic violence due to which the investigator faced difficulty in discussion. Most of the researches were conducted on physical and sexual violence.
- iv. Literature of socio-psychological influence was not available.

5.3. SUGGESTIONS

Any research can be carried out with many techniques and by making association with many areas and variable. Every research work has scope to explore more dimensions. Following suggestions have been made by the investigator which can be helpful for conduction of research in similar area:

- i. Ethnographic research can be conducted on similar areas of research.
- ii. Health issues related to after effects of violence can be explored out.
- iii. Other nations can also be studied to widen the scope of research.
- iv. Research can be conducted on violence against uniquely able and socially deprived women.
- v. Violence against tribal women can be studied.
- vi. Effect of violence on women's professional life can be another area for research.

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INDEX

A

Amy F., 9, 32

Anderson, M. L., 44

B

Bala, B., 11

Barrett, B. J., 14

Belge, B., 35

Bhanot, S., 20

C

Cabarde R. T. (Jr.), 12

Caplow, 7

Chamberland, C., 25

Chernyak, E., 14

Cohen, 6, 20

D

Deibert G. R., 44

Dhar, R., 8

Dhillon, J. S., 36

Dhillon, P.K., 1

Duane, B., 35

F

Fajnzylber, 32

G

Gallagher, K. E., 14

Gill, K. K.,

Gottenmoeller., 21

Gupta S., 7, 10

Gupta, A. K., 9, 33

H

Habibov, N., 14

Heise, E., 21

Heraclitus, 8

Hicks, 7

Hill, J., 44

Hyder A. A., 32

J

Jaggi. P., 3

Jill T., 32

Joseph, A.,

K

Kaplan, L. M., 44

Kaukinen, C., 34

Kaur, G., 15

Kaur, S., 18

Kaur, S., 15

Kaur, T., 18

Kumar, A., 36

Kumar, R., 33

L

Lederman, 32

Lehal, R., 9

Leigh, I. W., 44

Lise, L., 25

Loayza, 32

Loue, S.

M

Meenakshi, 15

Mehrotra, D.P., 13

Meng, M., 14

Mohan, A., 36

N

Nanda, W., 36

Nandy, A., 21

Nasir, K., 32

Nigam, 10, 11

O

Olarte, 23

P

Parrot, D. J., 14

Phillips, M. R., 14

R

Raza, R., 12

S

Singh D.P., 7

Singh M., 10

Singh, B., 18

Singh, J., 9

Singh, P., 19

Singh, S., 18

Singh, S., 19

Sinha, G. P., 10

Smriti, B., 16

Swamy, R.N., 10

T

Thind, K. S., 26, 27

Thoennes, 21

Thiruchandran, S

Tjaden, 21

Tripathy, S. N., 19

V

Villarreal, A., 43, 44

Vyas, S., 42

W

Wang, C., 38

Wattenberg, 7

Watts, C., 42

Wong, S. P. Y., 44

X

Xiangxian, W., 37

Y

Yang, 19

Z

Zannettino, L., 13

SUMMARY

Women are almost one half of the world's population having enormous potential and caliber being utilized for the economic, social and human resource development of the country. In today's era women have to be more committed and responsible because of rapid social changes and fast changing urbanization process. But the history of women is not linear, nor does it have a well-organized structure. Women witnessed a series of ups and downs, having more pitfalls in history. In fact, the history of women is closely interwoven with culture, society and above all, with the lives of the people. Untangling the threads of history of women always remained a sphere of interest for many historians and thinkers. These problems still exist in the form of female foetus termination, infanticide, wife battering, oppression of scheduled caste women by the upper caste people, dowry deaths, rapes, suicides, workplace abuse, etc. According to Jaggi (2012), violence against women is because of unequal relation between men and women. Unequal division of power in favour of men gives rise to domination of men and discrimination against women by men. Jaggi (2012) considers gender violence against women as the most vulnerable act of human rights violation in which women are denied equality, security, dignity, self-worth and their right to enjoy fundamental freedom by referring UN declaration on elimination violence against women.

It is the common lot of woman and worker to be oppressed. The forms of oppression have differed in successive ages and in various countries, but the oppression itself remained. All social dependence and oppression is rooted in the economic dependence of the oppressed upon the oppressor. Woman, as taught by the history of human development, has been in this position since an early stage. Understanding of this development is comparatively recent, just as the myth of the creation of the world, as taught by the bible, could not be maintained in face of innumerable and indisputable facts founded upon modern scientific investigation, it also become impossible to maintain the myth of creation and development of man.

But now in the modern age the scenario has totally changed and women are the major part of the development of the world. Now, more and ever it becomes necessary to make them realize their important role in building up a modern structure of society. They can make their presence felt in making decisions for their life and society by educating and

employing themselves. Education gives them knowledge, whereas power and employment gives them monetary strength, which would ultimately make them attain a better status in society. But, still they are ignored while taking household decisions- making processes related to them. They are however, still of the opinion that their security and well-being lies in subordinating themselves to male dominating society.

In this three types of world, the social, economic and family lives of people differ. Hence, the plight of women in these three different parts of the world is also different. The women of developed world are more empowered, enjoy more rights and freedom and contribute highly to the national development. No doubt, even in these countries crimes against women are still prevailing. Women face many types of violence within their family, in the hands of their life partners, at workplace and on roadsides, but still the position of women in the advanced and technically developed world is much more stronger than the position of woman in developing countries. Cohen (2006) in his study *The Western Contrast* revealed that in contrast with the extreme condition of women in developing countries, the condition of women in western countries is very much improved and outstanding. Young women in United States and Europe have equal chances as young men to acquire a college degree which means that these college degrees are not confined to traditional occupations for women, such as teaching and nursing but acquisition of variety of knowledge and skills. Women enter law and medical schools in growing numbers. As of the year 2000, women composed 47% of law school students in United States and 42% of legal aid attorneys and public defenders in the U.S. were women. In U.K., women compose 60% of medical students as many as 70% at some universities. One third of the professional degrees in law, medicine and business in North America and Western Europe are now granted to women.

As every coin has two sides, similar is the case of women. Their entry in the economic sphere of the country and their interference in man-dominated workplaces has also given rise to various problems. Hence, most developing countries have undertaken multiple programs for upliftment of women but despite their benefits, they often increase inequality between different sections of the population and between men and women which gives rise to many types of violence against women in the country. Dhar (2005) explored incidences of domestic violence against women in different countries and found that

around the world, on an average, one in every three women experience violence in intimate relationships.

The family is a universal social institution. In spite of its countless forms and variations, the family occupies a central place in society. Family as a close kinship unit is expected to provide for and look after the health, economic, psychological and social needs of its members. It was for this reason that family was treated as a sort of social security for the members. But a woman faces a hostile environment even in the family. The male dominated system of high technology, rather than offering relief, has contributed to the intensification of discrimination against women. Parents can now detect the sex of a foetus and upon learning that the sex of the unborn child is female, many women choose, or are forced to abort. Nigam (2002) held patriarchy as a major factor which legitimizes and validates violence and certain cultural institutions, beliefs which help society for continuation of violence against women. Moreover, gender specific socialization, cultural definition of appropriate gender roles and expectations of roles within relationships, beliefs in inherent superiority of males, male as head of the family and marital customs are also responsible for the bad condition of women in society, according to Nigam. Cultural attitudes toward female chastity and male honor also serve to justify violence against women and to intensify its consequences.

Violence against women and girls continues to be a global epidemic that kills, tortures them physically, psychologically, sexually and economically. It is one of the most pervasive act of human rights violations, denying women and girls equality, security, dignity, self-worth, and their right to enjoy fundamental freedom. Violence against women is present in every country, cutting across boundaries of culture, class, education, income, ethnicity and age.

Emotional violence has been defined as the rejection, ignoring, criticizing, and isolation or terrorizing an individual, all of which have the effect of eroding his/her self-esteem. Emotional violence is like brain washing in which the victim's self-confidence, sense of self-worth, trust in one's own perceptions and self-concept are systematically destroyed.

Economic violence can be defined as making or attempting to make an individual financially dependent, by maintaining total withholding one's access to money, or

forbidding one's attendance at employment. Fajnzylber, Lederman and Loayza (2008) studied the economic causes of violent crime with special attention to income inequality adjusted for the effects of other variables closely linked to it. They found that not only was income inequality significantly associated with violent crime, but the rate of poverty alleviation was also a significant determinant. Similarly, Amy and Jill (2008) studied the type of economic violence experienced by women, and describes its consequences on health care, employment, education, including agricultural resources. Women were excluded from the process of financial decision making and are discriminated on traditional laws on inheritance, property rights and use of communal land. At workplace, women receive unequal remuneration for work done equal in value to the men, and sometimes were overworked and underpaid. Women were also used for unpaid work outside the contractual agreement. Some experienced unlawful closing down of worksites whereas some were barred from working by partners. Kumar and Gupta (2012) analysed the participation of women in household decisions. It is found in the study that in case of routine monthly expenditure women have definite say whereas in case of routine monthly expenditure women have definite say whereas in case of social and religious ceremonies they have nothing to decide. 32.8% have no control on their own income whereas 47.9% have partial control over their income. Majority of women do not have any control over their husband's income.

Intimate partner violence against women is now a well-recognized public health and human rights problem associated with different health, family, social and economic effects. Intimate partner violence, in all forms, occur every day in all parts of the world cutting across age, religions, societies, ethnicities and geographical borders. To better understand the extent and nature of the problem of intimate partner violence, numerous studies have been conducted in industrialized countries. However, considering diverse cultural and social contexts, developing countries demand much more context-dependent studies on intimate partner violence as its risks and effects are relatively unknown in these countries.

Significance of the Problem

Women play a paramount role in the socio-economic destiny of the country. In fact, the pace of economic development of a country can be accelerated by enhancing the status,

position and living condition of women in the country. An empowered women has a positive image and has greater access to knowledge and resources and greater ability to overcome restrictions. But the term violence is more compatible with the word woman than man. From the centuries passed, women remain the subject of violence or abuse either by partner, family or society. In the beginning, it was assumed that women are subjected to violence because of lack of education, awareness and lack of economic independence. Many researches were conducted on violence against women but in the field of illiterate women who are not economically independent. Today, the woman is self-employed and play a vital role in the overall development of her family. She is well educated and fully aware about her rights and duties but still subject to violence, hence, government of different countries has to make various acts regarding violence against women. But she has been subjected to violence because of the restrictions imposed on her by customs, beliefs and practices of the society. Violence has taken another form against working women. Working women are suffering from emotional and economic abuse within the hands of their partners, family or society. Many studies were conducted on the physical aspect of domestic violence but very few researches focus themselves towards emotional and economic violence against women. Both society as well as psychology of the woman is playing major influence for violence against her. But very less attention has been paid to this burning aspect of violence against working women. Being a professional woman, she has to manage between work and family. They are depicted as ambitions, neurotic, high tiring, and eccentric in appearance and maneuver unscrupulous in their dealings, incapable of coping in their relationships. Hence, they are more prone to emotional violence and customs and beliefs of the society deprived them from their economic rights. Emotional and economic tolerance is becoming common among professional woman and both society and psychology of the woman are playing major part in flaring up this violence. It is becoming hurdle on the part of educated woman and hence, making her weak by emotion and economically abused. As very few researches have been conducted on this aspect of violence, the investigator has taken up this study to explore about the influence of society on violence.

Condition of woman is more critical in developing countries hence, the present study was conducted on women of developing countries. Women constitute half of the

population of this world and they are in the centre of all the activities of this world. For raising the status of women special rights, privileges, advantages and benefits are given to them. In every discussion, there is cacophony about the rights and privileges given to women but in reality, they still lack the status equal to men. With advancement in education system, consideration has been given to girl education. Now, almost all the countries of the world are providing compulsory education to girls. Educated women are becoming aware not only about their rights but also about their duties and responsibilities for the society and ultimately about the nation.

Women are becoming key factor in the economic development of the country. Women are entering into different professions and doing wonders. Women are now engineers, astronomers, politicians, administrators, scientists etc. because of their knowledge and industriousness. But still they suffer many hardships at their workplace and in their families. Conservative societies wish that women play important role in uplifting the status of their families but they also want that women should remain under the constraints of family or of men. Because of this rigid attitude of these families, professional women are facing trouble in balancing themselves between their families and work, where the women are unable to maintain harmony between their profession and household responsibilities, they become the victim of violence. Because of their experience and knowledge, they want to give their voice in the matters of the family but male dominated society takes it as a threat to their ego and want to control the activities of the women. This causes conflict in the family and gives rise to different types of violence. Emotional violence and economic violence are very common among professional women and are putting negative impact on the status, health and efficiency of women. There are many social factors like socio-economic status, social taboos, culture {like dowry in India} are playing their part in violence against women. Similarly, there are many psychological factors like anxiety, attitude, fear acting against the status of women. In developed countries, the status of women is better than the women in developing countries. Professional women in developing area are facing more abuses in society in the form of emotional and economic violence. Thus, to know the influence of socio-psychological factors on the violence against professional women, the investigator has taken up this study.

➤ **Statement of the Problem**

Owing to the above significance of the problem, the present problem is stated as following:

SOCIO- PSYCHOLOGICAL INFLUENCE ON EMOTIONAL AND ECONOMIC VIOLENCE AMONG PROFESSIONAL WOMEN OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: A TRIANGULATION APPROACH

The research studies conducted on different aspects of violence against women emphasized that violence in any country increases with the social environment and culture of that country and there is a strong impact of violence on the psychological behaviour of women. Thus, the socio-psychological influence may a factor which can reduce emotional and economic violence. To find out such influence on violence against women, both quantitative and qualitative approach of research may explore more valid and reliable findings.

➤ **Operational Definition of the Terms**

The terms used in the present research work have been defined operationally as given below:

- **Socio-Psychological Influence:** Socio-Psychological Influence includes impact of social and psychological factors. It includes social factors like patriarchal society, practices of inheritance, dowry system, male domination, customs and traditions, poverty etc.; and psychological factors like attitude, thinking, self-confidence, mental health etc.
- **Emotional Violence:** Emotional violence, also known as psychological abuse, is a form of violence characterized by a person subjecting or exposing another to behaviour that may result in psychological trauma, including anxiety, depression or stress. It includes violating expectations, aggressing, denying, domination, emotional blackmailing, verbally assaulting etc.
- **Economic Violence:** Economic violence is a form of violence in which a person is deprived of economic rights like providing no financial help, stopping or hindering business, taking away the earnings, stopping to use a particular property etc.

- **Professional Woman:** The term professional woman is used for an adult female human who is involved in a vocation which is founded upon specialized educational training like Doctor, Engineer, Nurse, Teacher, Lawyer etc. An adult female who is involved in a vocation without specialized educational training like Office Clerk, peon, receptionist, Bank Employee etc. can be narrated as non-professional woman.
- **Developing Country:** A nation which is with underdeveloped industrial base, low standard of living as compared to other nations/countries can be termed as developing country or less developed country.

➤ **Objectives of the Study**

- To explore the level of emotional and economic violence among professional of India, Thailand and China.
- To find out the difference in emotional and economic violence among professional and non- professional of India, Thailand and China.
- To reveal the level of socio-psychological influence on professional women of India, Thailand and China.
- To compare the socio-psychological influence on emotional and economic violence among professional and non- professional women of India, Thailand and China.
- To conduct case studies to find out the causes of emotional and economic violence in view of socio-psychological influence among professional women of India, Thailand and China.

➤ **Hypotheses**

- Emotional violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China is very high.
- Emotional violence is more prevalent among professional women than non-professional women of India, Thailand and China.
- There is high level of economic violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China
- Economic violence is more dominant among professional women than non-professional women of India, Thailand and China.
- The professional women of India, Thailand and China have strong socio-psychological influence on them.

- There is significant influence of socio-psychological factors on emotional violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China.
- There is significant influence of socio-psychological factors on economic violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China.
- The influence of socio-psychological factors on emotional and economic violence significantly differs among professional and non-professional women of India, Thailand and China.

➤ **Delimitations**

- The present study was delimited to professional women of India, Thailand and China only. Non-professional women have been considered for the purpose of comparison only in case of socio-psychological influence on emotional and economic violence.
- There are different forms of violence against women but only economic and emotional violence have considered for the present study.

➤ **Sampling**

For the quantitative analysis, data were collected in two phases from India, Thailand and China. The data collected in the first phase was analyzed for the purpose of standardization of tools whereas in second phase, data were collected for drawing inferences of the variables of the present study. Stratified random sampling technique was employed to collect the data. 1200 women constituted the sample, out of which each strata of 400 women belonged to India, Thailand and China. Six more strata were formed constituting 200 professional and non-professional women from each country. Professional women from the field of medical, law, teaching, management, administration, banking and entrepreneur were included in the sample whereas housewives, clerks, untrained artists and unskilled workers were considered as non-professional women group.

For qualitative analysis, fifteen case studies of professional women were conducted. Five women from India, Thailand and China each constituted the sample of the study.

➤ **Tools**

To collect data following tools were used:

1. Information Sheet
2. The investigator constructed and standardized following scales:

- a. Economic Violence Scale
 - b. Emotional Violence Scale
 - c. Socio-Psychological Influence Scale
3. To conduct case studies of women, a schedule was prepared by the investigator.

➤ **Standardization of Emotional Violence Scale**

Emotional violence can be defined as a form of abuse characterized by a person subjecting or exposing another to behavior that may result in psychological trauma, including anxiety, chronic depression, or post-traumatic stress disorder (retrieved from Wikipedia).

Following steps were followed to construct and standardize the scale:

- **Construction of Items**

Emotional Violence involves different dimensions pertaining to various types of emotional reactions like denial, aggression, violating expectations, verbal assaults, dominating and emotional blackmailing. Thus, the investigator consulted books, journals, encyclopedias, magazines, dictionaries, websites, expert opinion and other available literature (reference given in bibliography and webliography) to construct the items pertaining to emotional violence. This effort helped to construct 104 items in the preliminary draft pertaining to the different emotional reactions.

Item Content

After consulting the literature related to emotional violence, it was found that emotional violence exists at workplace and in family. Thus, emotional reactions pertaining to various emotional situations were clubbed under following dimensions:

- 1) Emotional violence at workplace
- 2) Emotional violence in family

Eleven experts in the field of education, sociology and psychology were consulted to seek their views and guidance for construction of the items. After this effort, the preliminary draft was prepared having 104 items pertaining to two dimensions of emotional violence.

Item Format

The scale has been developed on the pattern of Likert scale where the subject is asked to respond to each of the statement on five point scale i.e. always, often, sometimes, rarely and never. On one extreme of the scale, there is strong agreement

with the given statement and at the other, the strong disagreement. The scores assigned to each scale of the statement are 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1. The items are scored as 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1 for the responses i.e. always, often, sometimes, rarely and never. The total score of a particular domain gives the account of emotional violence of the subject concerned.

- **Validity of the Scale**

To find out the construct validity of the scale, suggestions from experts were sought keeping in mind the types of emotional reactions constituting emotional violence. For this purpose, the scale was sent to eleven experts out of which only seven responded back. After considering their opinion, it was decided to delete 37 items and 07 items were modified.

The draft of Emotional Violence Scale contained 67 valid items belonging to different dimensions of Emotional Violence.

- **Pre Try Out**

The scale of 67 items was administered to 52 women belonging to different walks of life like medical, law, teaching, management, administration, banking, entrepreneur, housewives, clerks, untrained artists and unskilled workers. The group included women respondents from India, China and Thailand. Snowball sampling technique was employed to collect data for pre- try out from Thailand and China and data from India were collected by applying random sampling technique. Instructions regarding filling up the scale were given to them. Confidentiality regarding the information provided was assured to the respondents. Pre try out helped the investigator to know the understanding of the items by the subject, ambiguity and language of items. It also helped to assure the appropriateness of the item format of the scale.

The scale was administered to 52 women initially as mentioned above. Again the scale was administered to them under the same conditions after 15 days. Their scores were calculated and reliability coefficient was determined, the value of which has been found to be 0.838.

- **Data collection for standardization of emotional violence scale**

For the purpose of standardization of emotional violence scale, The Emotional Violence Scale was administered to 1000 women belonging to India, China and

Thailand; Out of which, 400 women belonged to India, 300 women were from China and data of 300 women were collected from Thailand.

- **Reliability of the Scale**

Two methods for determining reliability of the scale were employed i.e., Split-Half and Internal Consistency.

- **Split - Half Method**

The scale was administered to 1000 women as mentioned in figure no. 2. Instructions were given to the subjects to fill up the scale and their scores were calculated. After that the scale was divided into two halves i.e., even numbered items and odd numbered items. The scores were calculated for both parts and reliability coefficient was determined, the value of which has been found to be 0.8974.

- **Internal Consistency**

The reliability of the scale pertaining to emotional violence was also determined by using internal consistency method. The scores of subjects on two sub scales i.e. emotional violence at workplace and emotional violence in family were calculated. Correlation coefficients were calculated between each sub-scale and total score of the whole scale.

The Emotional Violence scale, with 67 items, was found to be valid and reliable to measure the levels of Emotional Violence.

- **Discrimination Index**

In the present study, the discrimination power i.e., the validity index of an item refers to the degree, to which a given item discriminates women, who differ in the extent of violence measured by the scale as a whole.

The Emotional Violence Scale was administered to 1000 women of India, China and Thailand to find out discrimination index for each item of the scale. Out of which, 400 women belonged to India, 300 women were from China and data of 300 women were collected from Thailand.

The scores obtained were statistically treated to form two groups - high achievers and low achievers group i.e. i) Who scored high on the scale ii) Who scored low on the scale. Q_1 and Q_3 values were calculated. The calculated value of Q_1 was found to be 182 and Q_3 value was 196. The respondents who scored 182 or

below were grouped as low level emotional violence group and those who scored 196 and above were grouped as high level emotional violence group. These two types of groups i.e., high level emotional violence group and low level emotional violence group were considered to calculate discrimination index of emotional violence scale.

- **Scoring Procedure**

Final form of Emotional Violence scale contains 44 items. Each item has five responses i.e., Always, Often, Sometimes, Rarely and Never. The respondent has to select one option out of the given five responses. The items are scored as 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1 for the responses Always, Often, Sometimes, Rarely and Never. All the scores on each sub-scale were calculated and Q_1 and Q_3 values of the scores were obtained on each sub scale to form three categories for interpretation of the scale.

- **Administration of the Scale**

Emotional violence scale is meant for adults. The scale can be administered individually as well as in group. There is no time limit for completing the scale. Instructions are to be given to the subject. They are to be informed that there are no right and wrong responses. The scale only checks the level of emotional violence of an individual. Confidentiality of the information given should be assured to the subject.

- **Preparation of Norms**

A measuring instrument involves four types of errors i.e., Personal Errors, Variable Errors, Constant Errors, Interpretative Errors. The personal error is reduced by using an objective test, the variable error is minimized by selecting highly reliable test, the constant error is reduced by selecting a valid test and the interpretative error is minimized by developing test norms or standardization. The test scores or raw scores of highly reliable and valid test are meaningless. The raw scores are made meaningful with the help of the test norms. The raw scores are transformed into the standard scores which are easily interpreted.

To find out norms for emotional violence scale, the scale constructed by the investigator, consisting of 44 valid and reliable items, was administered to 1000 women belonging to India, China and Thailand.

Area Norms

Three sets of area norms have been prepared for the emotional violence scale separately for India, Thailand and China that shows change with respect to area. A norm is the average value of the particular trait for woman of that particular area. Area norms have been prepared in the form of standard scores and 'T' scores. T-scores were calculated for women belonging to India, China and Thailand and results have been given in table 2.7, 2.8, 2.9 respectively.

➤ **Standardization of Economic Violence Scale**

Economic abuse is a form of abuse when one individual has control over the other access to economic resources. Economic abuse may involve preventing an individual from resource acquisition, limiting the amount of resources to be used by the victim, or by exploiting economic resources of the victim. The motive behind preventing a person from acquiring resources is to diminish victim's capacity to support him/her, thus forcing him/her to depend on the perpetrator financially, which includes preventing the victim from obtaining education, finding employment, maintaining or advancing their careers, and acquiring assets. In addition, the abuser may also put the victim on an allowance, closely monitor how the victim spends money, spend victim's money without his/her consent and creating debt, or completely spend victim's savings to limit available resources. Following steps were taken to construct and standardize the scale:

- **Construction of Items**

Economic Violence involves different dimensions pertaining to various types of reactions like preventing the victim from obtaining education, finding employment, maintaining or advancing their careers, and acquiring assets. In addition, closely monitor how the victim spends money, spend victim's money without his/her consent and creating debt, or completely spend victim's savings to limit available resources. Thus, the investigator consulted books, journals, encyclopedias, magazines, dictionaries, websites, expert opinion and other available literature (reference given in bibliography and webliography) to construct the items pertaining to the economic

violence. This effort helped to construct 57 items in the preliminary draft and items pertained to the different reactions.

Item Content

After consulting the literature related to economic violence, it was found that there can be economic violence at workplace and in family. Thus, various reactions pertaining to various situations were clubbed under following dimensions:

- i. Economic violence at workplace
- ii. Economic violence in family

Eleven experts in the field of education, sociology and psychology were consulted to seek their views and guidance for the construction of items. After this effort, the preliminary draft was prepared having 57 items pertaining to two dimensions of economic violence.

Item Format

The scale has been developed on the pattern of Likert scale where the subject is asked to respond to each of the statement on five point scale i.e. always, often, sometimes, rarely and never. On one extreme of the scale, there is strong agreement with the given statement and at the other, the strong disagreement. The scores assigned to each scale of the statement are 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1. The items are scored as 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1 for the responses i.e. always, often, sometimes, rarely and never. The total score of a particular domain gives the account of economic violence of the subject concerned.

• Validity of the Scale

To find out the construct validity of the scale, suggestions from experts were sought keeping in mind economic abuse. For this purpose, the scale was sent to eleven experts out of which only seven responded back. After considering their opinion, it was decided to delete 16 items and 11 items were modified.

The draft of Economic Violence Scale contained 41 valid items belonging to different dimensions of Economic Violence.

• Pre Try Out

The scale of 41 items was administered to 52 women belonging to different walks of life like medical, law, teaching, management and administration, banking

entrepreneur, housewives, female clerks, untrained female artists and unskilled female workers were considered. The group included women respondents from India, China and Thailand. Snowball sampling technique was used to collect data for pre-out from Thailand and China and random sampling technique was used to collect data from India. Instructions regarding filling up the scale were given to them. Confidentiality regarding the information provided was assured to the respondents. Pre try out helped the investigator to know the understanding of the items by the subject, ambiguity and language of items. It also helped to assure the appropriateness of the item format of the scale.

The scale was administered to 52 women initially as mentioned above. Again the scale was administered to them under the same conditions after 15 days. Their scores were calculated and reliability coefficient was determined, the value of which has been found to be 0.587.

- **Data collection for standardization of economic violence scale**

For the purpose of standardization of economic violence scale, The Economic Violence Scale was administered to 1000 women belonging to India, China and Thailand; Out of which, 400 women belonged to India, 300 women were from China and data of 300 women were collected from Thailand.

- **Reliability of the Scale**

Two methods for determining reliability of the scale were employed i.e., Split-Half and internal consistency

Split – Half Method

The scale was administered to 1000 women initially. Instructions were given to the subjects to fill up the scale and their scores were calculated. After that the scale was divided into two halves i.e., even numbered items and odd numbered items. The scores were calculated for both parts and reliability coefficient was determined, the value of which has been found to be 0.7633.

Internal Consistency

The reliability of the scale pertaining to economic violence was also determined by using internal consistency method. The scores of 52 subjects were divided into 2 sub scales i.e. economic violence at workplace and economic

violence in family. To find out the internal consistency, correlation coefficients were calculated. Correlation coefficients were computed between each sub-scale and total score of the whole scale.

The Economic Violence scale, with 41 items, was found to be valid and reliable to measure the level of Economic Violence.

- **Discrimination Index**

The discrimination index of an item refers to the degree to which a given item discriminates the subjects who differ in their responses on the scale. The Economic Violence Scale was administered on 1000 women of India, China and Thailand to find out discrimination index for each item of the scale. Out of which, 400 women belonged to India, data of 300 women were from China and data of 300 women were taken from Thailand.

The scores obtained were statistically treated to form two groups- high achievers and low achievers i.e. i) who scored high on the scale ii) who scored low on the scale. Q_1 and Q_3 values were calculated. The calculated value of Q_1 was found to be 112 and Q_3 value was 148. The respondents who scored 112 or below were grouped as those having low level of economic violence and those who scored 148 and above were grouped as high level of economic violence. These two types of groups i.e., high level economic violence group and low level economic violence group were considered to calculate discrimination index of economic violence scale.

- **Scoring Procedure**

Economic Violence scale contains 30 items in the final draft. Each item has five responses i.e., Always, Often, Sometimes, Rarely, and Never. The respondent has to select one option out of the given five responses. The items are scored as 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1 for the responses Always, Often, Sometimes, Rarely and Never.

In the end, all the scores on each sub-scale were calculated and Q_1 and Q_3 values of the scores obtained on each sub scale to form three categories for interpretation of the scale.

- **Administration of the Scale**

Economic violence scale is meant for adults. The scale can be administered individually as well as in group. There is no time limit for completing the scale. Instructions are to be given to the subjects. They are to be informed that there are no right and wrong responses. The scale only checks the level of economic violence of an individual. Confidentiality of the information given should be assured to the subject.

- **Preparation of Norms**

To find out norms for economic violence scale, the scale constructed by the investigator, consisting of 30 valid and reliable items, was administered to 1000 women belonging to India, China and Thailand.

Area Norms

A set of area norms is prepared for the economic violence scale that shows change with respect to area. A norm is the average value of the particular trait for woman of that particular area. Area norms have been prepared in the form of standard scores and 'T' scores. T-scores were calculated for women belonging to India, China and Thailand.

➤ **Standardization of Socio-Psychological Influence Scale**

Social influence occurs when one's emotions, opinions, or behaviors are affected by others. It is a process when the actions, reactions, and thoughts of an individual are influenced by other people or groups. Social influence takes many forms and can be seen in conformity with socialization, peer pressure, obedience, leadership and persuasion.

Psychological influence is related to several factors that are primarily behavior-based and affect an individual's decision making process like learning, perception, self-concept, attitudes, personality, and lifestyles etc. Through a combination of these various factors a person displays certain tendencies towards society, family, services, interactions etc. Thus, Socio-Psychological Influence includes impact of social and psychological factors, like patriarchal society, laws of inheritance, dowry system, male domination, customs and traditions, poverty etc.; and psychological factors like attitude, thinking, self-confidence, mental health etc.

Following steps were considered to construct and standardize the scale:

- **Construction of Items**

Socio-psychological influence involves social and psychological influence. Social influence includes the pressure exerted by norms, taboos or culture prevailing in the society whereas psychological influence involves one's own mental set-up and thought process.

Item Content

To decide about the content related to socio-psychological influence scale, the investigator consulted books, journals, encyclopedias, magazines, dictionaries, websites, expert opinion and other available literature to construct the items pertaining to social and psychological factors influencing behaviour. Eleven experts in the field of education, sociology and psychology were consulted to seek their views and guidance for the construction of items. After having discussion with the experts and the available literature, the item content was finalized. It was decided to include the items related to social and psychological factors having strong influence in the life of a human being as mentioned in the preceding paragraph. This effort helped the investigator to construct 34 items in the preliminary draft.

Item Format

To decide the format of the items in the scale, the investigator looked into different formats. The best suitable format for the present scale was decided wherein various situations pertaining to socio-psychological influence were clubbed under following two dimensions:

- i. Responses showing social influence
- ii. Responses showing psychological influence

The subject is asked to respond to each of the statement in terms of four options for each item. Out of these four options i.e. a, b, c & d where option (a) shows social influence on an individual's decision or behaviour and (c) indicates psychological influence on an individual's decision or behaviour. The other two options i.e. (b) and (d) show the fusion of both social and psychological influence. Both (a) and (c) options carry 1 mark while zero is assigned to (b) and (d) options.

The total score of option (a) gives the response of social influence while the total score of option (c) gives the response of psychological influence of the subject concerned.

- **Validity of the Scale**

To find out the construct validity of the scale, suggestions from experts were sought keeping in mind the factors that influence socially and psychologically. For this purpose, the scale was sent to eleven experts out of which only seven responded back. After considering their opinion, it was decided to delete 9 items and 7 items were modified.

The draft of Socio-Psychological influence scale contained 25 valid items related to the influence on different life situations.

- **Pre Try Out**

The scale of 25 items was administered to 52 women belonging to different walks of life like medical, law, teaching, management and administration, banking entrepreneur, housewives, clerks, untrained artists and unskilled workers. The group included women respondents from India, China and Thailand. Snowball sampling technique was employed to collect data for pre- try out from Thailand and China and data from India were collected by applying random sampling technique. Instructions regarding filling up the scale were given to them. Confidentiality regarding the information provided was assured to the respondents. Pre try out helped the investigator to know the understanding of the items by the subject, ambiguity and language of items. It also helped to assure the appropriateness of the item format of the scale.

The scale was administered to 52 women initially as mentioned above. Again the scale was administered to them under the same conditions after 15 days. Their scores were calculated and reliability coefficient was determined, the value of which has been found to be 0.719.

- **Data collection for standardization of socio-psychological influence scale**

For the purpose of standardization of socio-psychological influence scale, the scale was administered to 1000 women belonging to India, China and Thailand;

Out of which, 400 women belonged to India, 300 women were from China and data of 300 women were collected from Thailand.

Reliability of the Scale

Two methods for determining reliability of the scale were employed i.e., Split-Half and Internal Consistency.

Split - Half Method

The scale was administered to 1000 women as mentioned in figure no. 4. Instructions were given to the subjects to fill up the scale and their scores were calculated. After that the scale was divided into two halves i.e., even numbered items and odd numbered items. The scores were calculated for both parts and reliability coefficient was determined, the value of which has been found to be 0.719.

Internal Consistency

The reliability of the scale pertaining to socio-psychological influence was also determined by employing internal consistency method. The scores of subjects on two dimensions i.e. social influence and psychological influence were calculated. Correlation coefficients were found out between each dimension and total score of the whole scale. The Socio-Psychological Influence scale with 25 items was found to be valid and reliable to measure the extent of socio-psychological Influence.

• Discrimination Index

The discrimination power i.e., the validity index of an item refers to the degree, to which a given item discriminates the women, who differ in the socio-psychological influence measured by the scale as a whole. The scale was administered to 1000 women of India, China and Thailand to find out discrimination index for each item of the scale. Out of which, 400 women belonged to India, 300 women were from China and data of 300 women were collected from Thailand.

The scores obtained were statistically treated to form two groups i.e. i) who scored high on the scale ii) who scored low on the scale. Q_1 and Q_3 values were calculated. The calculated value of Q_1 was found to be 14 and Q_3 value was 20. The

respondents who scored 14 or below were grouped as low level socio-psychological influence group and those who scored 20 and above were grouped as high level socio-psychological influence group. To find out the discrimination index of the items in scale, discrimination index (D) was calculated.

Scoring Procedure

Socio-Psychological Influence scale contains 24 items. Each item has four options i.e., the subject is asked to respond to each of the statement in terms of 4 options. Out of the four options i.e. a, b, c & d, option (a) shows social influence on an individual's decision or behaviour and option (c) indicates psychological influence on an individual's decision or behaviour. The other two options i.e. (b) and (d) show the fusion of both social and psychological influence. Both (a) and (c) options carry score of 1 while zero is assigned to (b) and (d) options. The total score of option (a) gives the response of social influence while the total score of option (c) gives the response of psychological influence on the subject concerned.

Administration of the Scale

Socio-Psychological Influence scale is meant for adults. The scale can be administered individually as well as in group. There is no time limit for completing the scale. Instructions are to be given to the subject. They are to be informed that there are no right and wrong responses. The scale only checks the Socio-Psychological Influence on an individual. Confidentiality of the information given should be assured to the subject.

• Preparation of Norms

To find out norms for Socio-Psychological Influence Scale, the scale constructed by the investigator, consisting of 24 valid and reliable items was administered to 1000 women belonging to India, China and Thailand.

Area Norms

A set of area norms is prepared for the Socio-Psychological Influence Scale that shows change with respect to area. A norm is the average value of the particular trait for woman of that particular area. Area norms have been prepared in the form of standard scores and 'T' scores. T-scores were calculated for women belonging to India, China and Thailand.

➤ **Procedure**

Descriptive survey method was employed to conduct the study. Besides data were collected using both quantitative and qualitative techniques. For quantitative analysis, emotional violence scale, economic violence scale and socio-psychological scale were administered. For qualitative analysis, case studies were conducted.

➤ **Data Collection for Quantitative Analysis**

Data were collected through internet, personal visits to subjects in India and Thailand. Contacts of respondents in China were collected with the help of personal references and the same were contacted through internet. All the three scales viz: emotional violence scale, economic violence scale and socio-psychological scale were made available on *www.advancedresearch.in*. Social networking sites like *Facebook* and *Orkut* were also used to contact and locate respondents. To give the response, the respondent has to visit the above mentioned website i.e., *www.advanced research.in*. The subject was supposed to give her personal information on the home page. Then clicking on the ‘start’ button, the scale of emotional violence appears. The respondent is supposed to fill the responses and after completing it, she will click on the ‘next’ button to move to economic violence scale and similarly the respondent can fill socio-psychological influence scale. At the end the finish button appears, on clicking it the data is saved. Personal visit was also made to Thailand for data collection by the investigator. The data of 1200 women were collected for analysis and interpretation.

➤ **Data Collection for Qualitative Analysis**

To find out the influence of social and psychological factors on emotional and economic violence and to find out the causes and ways of such violation among professional women, their case studies were conducted. The information was also sought from their family members and neighbors. Five case studies were conducted from India, Thailand and China each. Snowball sampling technique was used to collect information. An information sheet was prepared to collect needed information.

The investigator personally met women in India and Thailand to interview them whereas women of China were contacted telephonically and through *Skype* for gathering information. The investigator spent maximum time and multiple meeting in developing rapport with women under study in India, so that expected information could be drawn out.

After establishing congenial atmosphere, the desired questions were asked to extract the needed information. The information thus collected was used to prepare the case studies. To make the information more authenticated, their neighbours and family members were contacted. Case studies were analyzed to reveal the causes of emotional and economic violence among professional women.

➤ **Statistical Techniques**

After collection of quantitative data, it was tabulated considering the objectives of the study and was analyzed statistically for attaining the goals of the study. Following statistical techniques were applied:

- Correlation was computed to find out the reliability of emotional violence scale, economic violence scale and socio-psychological scale.
- Mean, median and mode were calculated to check the normal distribution of the collected data and to find the value of discrimination index for emotional violence scale, economic violence scale and socio-psychological influence scale.
- Quartile Deviations were computed:
 - a. To form two groups to calculate item discrimination index for all the three scales of the present study
 - b. To form three groups for interpretation of all the three scales
- Mean and Standard Deviation were calculated to find out the degree of emotional violence among professional and non- professional women of India, Thailand and China.
- Percentage was calculated to find the number of respondents in a group.
- t - test was computed to find difference in:
 - a. Emotional violence among professional and non-professional women of India, among professional and non-professional women of Thailand and among professional and non-professional women of China
 - b. Emotional violence at work place and in family among women in India, among women in Thailand and similarly among women in China
- Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was calculated to find variance in:
 - a. Emotional violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China
 - b. Emotional violence among non- professional women of India, Thailand and China

- c. Emotional violence among women of India, Thailand and China
- d. Economic violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China
- e. Economic violence among non-professional women of India, Thailand and China
- f. Economic violence among women of India, Thailand and China
- Multivariate Analysis (MANOVA) was calculated to find the influence of social and psychological factors on:
 - a. Emotional Violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China
 - b. Emotional Violence among non-professional women of India, Thailand and China
 - c. Economic Violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China
 - d. Economic Violence among non-professional women of India, Thailand and China
- Posthoc test was applied after computing MANOVA to find the difference of emotional and economic violence on different levels of socio-psychological influence

➤ **QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF DATA**

Quantitative analysis for the present study has been done in three parts i.e.,

- Emotional Violence among Women
- Economic Violence among Women
- Socio-Psychological Influence on Women

After analyzing the data quantitatively, following findings have been drawn:

- There is moderate level of emotional violence among professional women of India and Thailand whereas this level is low among professional women of China.
- Level of emotional violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China is moderate.
- There is no significant difference between the level of emotional violence at workplace and in family
- There is significant difference between the level of emotional violence at workplace and in family among professional women of Thailand.
- There is no significant difference between the level of emotional violence at workplace and in family.
- There is a difference in the level of emotional violence in family and at workplace among professional women of Thailand but not in case of women of China and India.

- Significant difference in the level of emotional violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China as far emotional violence at workplace is concerned.
- There is no significant difference between the level of emotional violence at workplace among Indian professional women and Thailand professional women.
- Professional women of India and China significantly differ as far as level of emotional violence at workplace is concerned.
- There is significant difference among Thai and Chinese professional women in the level of emotional violence at workplace.
- There is significant difference in the level of emotional violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China in family.
- There is significant difference in the level of emotional violence in families among Thai professional women and Chinese professional women.
- Professional women of Thailand and India significantly differs as far as level of emotional violence in family is concerned.
- There is no significant difference among Chinese and Indian professional women as far their level of emotional violence in family is concerned.
- There is significant difference in the level of emotional violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China.
- There is significant difference between the level of emotional violence among Indian professional women and Thai professional women.
- Professional women of China and Thailand differ as far as their level of emotional violence is concerned.
- There is significant difference among Chinese and Indian professional women as far their level of emotional violence is concerned.
- Indian professional and non-professional women suffer equal extent of emotional violence at workplace.
- Level of emotional violence in family differs as far as professional and non-professional women of India are concerned
- Professional and non- professional Indian women do not suffer equal level of emotional violence.

- Thai professional and non-professional women suffer equal extent of emotional violence at workplace
- Thai professional and non-professional women suffer equal extent of emotional violence in family.
- Professional and non- professional women suffer equal extent of emotional violence in Thailand.
- Chinese professional women do not suffer equal extent of emotional violence at workplace
- Chinese professional women shares equal extent of emotional violence with non-professional women in family.
- Professional and non- professional Chinese women do not suffer equal degree of emotional violence.
- There is nearly equal level of emotional violence among professional and non-professional women of India, Thailand and China.
- There is low level of economic violence among professional women of India whereas this level is moderate among professional women of Thailand and China.
- Level of economic violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China is moderate
- Indian professional women do not suffer equal extent of economic violence in family and workplace.
- Thai professional women do not suffer equal extent of economic violence in family and workplace.
- Chinese professional women do not suffer equal extent of economic violence in family and workplace.
- There is significant difference in the level of economic violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China at workplace.
- There is significant difference between the level of economic violence at workplace among Indian and Chinese professional women
- Professional women of India and Thailand differ as far as level of economic violence at workplace is concerned

- There is significant difference among Thai and Chinese professional women as far the level of economic violence at workplace is concerned.
- There is significant difference in the level of economic violence in family among professional women of India, Thailand and China.
- There is significant difference in the level of economic violence in families among Chinese and Indian professional women
- Professional women of Thailand and China do not differ significantly as far as level of economic violence in family is concerned.
- There is significant difference among Indian and Thai professional women as far their level of economic violence in family is concerned.
- There is significant difference in the level of economic violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China.
- There is significant difference between the level of economic violence among Indian professional women and Thai professional women.
- Professional women of China and Thailand do not differ significantly as far as their level of economic violence is concerned.
- There is significant difference among Chinese and Indian professional women as far their level of economic violence is concerned.
- Indian professional and non-professional women have equal extent of economic violence at workplace.
- Indian professional and non-professional women do have equal extent of economic violence in family
- Professional and non- professional Indian women do not have equal extent of economic violence.
- Thai professional and non-professional women do not have equal extent of economic violence at workplace.
- Thai professional and non-professional women do not have equal extent of economic violence in family.
- Professional and non- professional Thai women do not have equal extent of economic violence.

- Chinese professional and non-professional women do not have equal extent of economic violence at workplace.
- Chinese professional and non-professional women do not have equal extent of economic violence in family.
- There is significant difference in the extent of economic violence among professional and non-professional women of China.
- Level of economic violence among non-professional women of India, Thailand and China is high as compared to the level of economic violence among professional women.
- There is a moderate level of socio-psychological influence on professional women of India.
- There is a moderate level of socio-psychological influence on professional women of Thailand.
- There is a moderate level of socio-psychological influence on professional women of China.
- Level of socio-psychological influence among professional women of India, Thailand and China is moderate.
- Emotional violence among professional women of India is not affected by any kind of socio-psychological factors.
- Emotional violence among professional women of Thailand is not affected by any kind of socio-psychological factors.
- Emotional violence among professional women of China is affected by socio-psychological factors.
- Economic violence among professional women of India is not affected by any kind of socio-psychological factors.
- Economic violence among professional women of Thailand is not affected by any kind of socio-psychological factors.
- Economic violence among professional women of China is not affected by any kind of socio-psychological factors.
- There is moderate level of socio-psychological influence on professional and non-professional women of India, Thailand and China.

- There is moderate level of social influence on professional and non-professional women of India, Thailand and China.
- There is moderate level of psychological influence on professional and non-professional women of India, Thailand and China.
- Emotional violence among professional women belonging to India, Thailand and China is affected by socio-psychological factors.
- Economic violence among professional women belonging to India, Thailand and China is not affected by any kind of socio-psychological factors.
- There is significant difference in emotional violence of professional women at low and high level of socio-psychological influence.
- Emotional violence among non-professional women belonging to India, Thailand and China is affected by socio-psychological factors.
- Economic violence among non-professional women belonging to India, Thailand and China is not affected by any kind of socio-psychological factors.
- There is no significant difference in emotional violence of non-professional women at low and moderate level of socio-psychological influence.
- There is significant difference in emotional violence of non-professional women at moderate and high level of socio-psychological influence.
- There is no significant difference in emotional violence of non-professional women at low and moderate level of socio-psychological influence.
- Emotional violence among non-professional women of India, Thailand and China is dependent on socio-psychological factors

➤ **QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF DATA**

For qualitative analysis of data, 15 case studies (five from each country i.e., India, Thailand and China) were conducted. After analyzing all the cases it has been found that possible reasons for economic and emotional violence in family and at workplace are as following:

- Change in family structure
- Self-esteem of women and will to be independent
- Deteriorating traditional value structure of society
- Economic independence among women

- Illiteracy in the family
- Orthodox nature of family and society
- Male dominance attitude
- Suspicious nature of life partner
- Cultural practices like preference to son
- Submissiveness on the part of women
- Strict discipline in the family against girls
- Drug addiction among male members of family
- Unequal job status
- Stereotype male psyche against women
- Unequal wages for equal work to men
- Patriarchal society
- Racial and gender discrimination

EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE SCALE

{English Version}

S. K. Bawa & Sumanpreet Kaur

INSTRUCTIONS

Below are statements pertaining to different dimensions of emotional violence. Read each statement carefully and mark a tick (✓) in box against the option which suits you the most i.e., Always, Often, Sometimes, Rarely and Never.

Example:

- | | Always | Often | Sometimes | Rarely | Never |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. My partner use abusive language for me usually. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

There is no right or wrong answer. Do not omit any statement. The information will be kept confidential and used for research purpose only.

<u>WORKPLACE</u>		Always	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
1.	My boss withholds responsibilities from me.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	I am generally ignored by my colleague(s).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	If there is any conflicting situation, views of others are preferred over my views.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Silent rough treatment is given to me.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	My colleague(s) be little me in front of my boss.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.	I feel that I cannot do anything right in my boss' eyes/ at my workplace.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.	I am afraid of taking decisions related to workplace.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.	I am subjected to constant criticism by my colleague(s).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9.	I am afraid to express my views because of fear of retribution of my colleagues.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10.	My colleagues put unreasonable demands and want me to put my work aside to help them.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11.	My contribution is treated insufficient by my colleagues, no matter how much I contribute.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

12.	I am subjected to constant criticism because I feel that I cannot flatter people.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13.	I feel that I am betrayed by my colleagues.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14.	When I try to talk about my problems to my boss, I am treated badly by him.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15.	I am blamed for everything that goes wrong.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16.	My colleagues humiliate me during group discussion.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17.	I feel that my professional life is controlled by my colleagues.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18.	I feel that every information of my time schedule is given to my boss by my colleague(s) to harass me.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
19.	I have lost self-confidence in my profession and feel that I cannot excel in it.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
20.	I am prevented to use my official facilities and services.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
21.	My boss uses others against me in argument.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
22.	I am forced to avail less leaves.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>FAMILY</u>						
1.	In family matters, no value is given to my thoughts and feelings.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	I am restricted from going where I want and when I want	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	My sentiments are hurt on small issues	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	I am denied of personal and emotional needs.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	I am rejected/ ignored as punishment for silly mistakes.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.	I am deprived of my hobbies.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.	My family says I cannot do anything right.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.	I am afraid to take decisions for myself.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9.	I am subjected to criticism.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10.	I am berated because I do not fulfil the expectations of my family	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11.	I have slowly stopped doing things I like to do because I know my family does not like them.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12.	If I miss any call/ text message/ e-mail of my family, I hurried to respond to avoid unpleasantness.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13.	Unreasonable demands are put on me and I am expected to put everything else aside.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14.	I am insisted to spend all my free time within family.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

15.	My attention is never enough for my family, no matter how much I pay.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16.	When I try to talk about my problems, no attention is paid.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17.	I am insulted in the presence of my friends.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18.	My achievements are treated sarcastically.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
19.	My life is controlled by my family.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
20.	I am accountable for every moment.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
21.	My family behaves in an overprotective manner.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
22.	I am threatened of adverse consequences if I go against my family.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

ECONOMIC VIOLENCE SCALE

{English Version}

S. K. Bawa & Sumanpreet Kaur

INSTRUCTIONS

Below are statements pertaining to different dimensions of economic violence. Read each statement carefully and mark a tick (✓) in box against the option which suits you the most i.e., Always, Often, Sometimes, Rarely and Never.

Example:

- | | Always | Often | sometimes | rarely | Never |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. My partner use abusive language for me usually. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

There is no right or wrong answer. Do not omit any statement. The information will be kept confidential and used for research purpose only.

<u>WORKPLACE</u>		Always	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
23.	I get inadequate salary and allowances.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
24.	My colleagues refuse to pay back the money borrowed from me.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
25.	I am discriminated in terms of increments.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
26.	I receive unequal remuneration for the work done equal in value to others.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
27.	I work more but underpaid.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
28.	Other people use my phone for their purposes.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
29.	Other people use my vehicle/ personal things.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
30.	I am not allowed to seek clarifications about deductions in my salary.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
31.	I have to use my personal things for official work.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
32.	I am not paid for overtime work while others are.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
33.	I am forced to through parties for every little achievement.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
34.	I am expected to pay for every treat/ party.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

35.	Expenses for official travelling are not paid to me.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
36.	Others want me to get loan for their benefit.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
37.	People borrow things from me but never return.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>FAMILY</u>						
1.	I feel that my money is in control of someone else.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	I get inadequate allowance to run house.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	My check books and debit cards are in possession of someone else.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	All my titles, property is kept in the name of my family members.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	I am forced to get illegal claims and benefits by government like loan etc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.	My family members do not share accumulated assets with me.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.	My family members refuse to pay back the money borrowed from me.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.	My family claims unpaid loans as gifts from me.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9.	I am not being involved in financial decisions.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10.	I am discriminated by traditional practices of inheritance.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11.	I am kept in dark about family finances.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12.	I am forced to give my income to family.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13.	I am forced to give details of my accounts.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14.	I have to give details of my expenditures.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15.	I am supposed to go to market for household purchasing.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL INFLUENCE SCALE

{English Version}

S. K. Bawa & Sumanpreet Kaur

INSTRUCTIONS

Below are statements pertaining to different situations of social and psychological influence. Read each situation carefully and mark a tick (✓) in box against the option which suits you the most i.e., a,b,c,d. Information collected will be kept secret and will be used only for research purpose.

1. During the marriage of Manisha, her in- laws asked her father to sign a blank cheque as a dowry. What her father will do?
 - a. Sign the blank cheque as he thinks dowry as a social ritual
 - b. Refuse to sign the blank cheque
 - c. Sign the blank cheque because he loves his daughter
 - d. Ask to specify the amount
2. In a marriage party, you are asked to join drinks but you are a non -drinker. What will you do?
 - a. Join the drinks for the sake of your friends
 - b. Refuse to join
 - c. Join the drinks as you are interested
 - d. Not have drinks but will join to give company to them
3. Patel is building a new house and he wants to have all modern facilities in his house which his colleagues are having. But financially he cannot afford them. What Patel will do?
 - a. Get loan to have all the facilities as it is the question of his reputation
 - b. Have facilities as per his financial conditions
 - c. Not think about facilities as he does not want to be stressed
 - d. Postpone some facilities
4. Maya has to attend a function at her friend's house. She is conscious about her dress. How will she select her dress?
 - a. Considering social reaction
 - b. According to the fashion
 - c. As per her likings
 - d. As per her physical built
5. Mrs. Naidu is a rich and kind lady but her friends use to criticize her. Suggest her criteria to select friends.
 - a. Consider reputation
 - b. Consider financial condition
 - c. Person with whom feelings can be shared
 - d. Those who possess authority

6. Mrs. Sharma has 3 years old son. She is searching a good school for him. On what basis she will select a school for her son?
 - a. For which she can boast about in society
 - b. Which is near to her house
 - c. Which fulfills her dream of making her son a successful person
 - d. Which imparts moral education
7. Mrs. Vyas went to watch a movie with her daughter in a theatre. Another person sitting behind them was using an abusive language. His behaviour was getting intolerable for Mrs. Vyas. What Mrs. Vyas should do?
 - a. React considering others reaction towards her
 - b. Make the person shut up in his language
 - c. Leave the theatre with her daughter as she cannot tolerate such kind of behaviour
 - d. Inform the concerned authorities of the theatre
8. In a bus, Ashok's co-passenger paid fare to conductor but did not get the ticket. After some time, ticket checker boarded the bus. He asked for ticket to Ashok and his co-passenger. His co passenger informed the checker that he paid the fare but was not given the ticket. The checker did not believe and started abusing him. What Ashok should do?
 - a. To ignore like other passengers
 - b. Be sympathetic towards his co passenger
 - c. Help his co- passenger as it is his moral duty
 - d. Ask other passengers to help him
9. You have invitation of three weddings. Surprisingly all the three weddings are on same date and time. But you can attend only one. Which wedding you will attend?
 - a. Where people having high social status will come
 - b. Which is near to your house
 - c. Where your friends are also coming
 - d. Where catering will be good
10. Bharat is a businessman. Earlier he used to avoid drinks. His friends sometimes got angry for not joining them over drinks. But now he is a regular drinker. Why?
 - a. Not to annoy his friends
 - b. Receives good quantity of wine as gift and he is using it
 - c. Developed interest in drinking and now he enjoys it
 - d. Somebody has suggested it as a medicine
11. Pahul is only daughter of Mrs. Kirti. She is getting married. Mrs. Kirti wants to hold a lavish wedding but she will have to take loan for this. What will Mrs. Kirti do?
 - a. Take loan for maintaining her reputation in society
 - b. Go for simple marriage
 - c. Take loan to make her daughter's marriage a memorable event
 - d. Not take loan

12. Two friends Nina and Mary were returning from college. On the way they met a wedding procession. Nina asked Mary to dance on the thrilling music played in the procession. But Mary found it awkward. What Mary would have done?
 - a. Tried to stop Nina as people are unknown to them
 - b. Joined Nina in dancing
 - c. Tried to stop Nina as she felt embarrassed
 - d. Left Nina over there and moved to home
13. Mrs. Khan is quite satisfied with her job as a primary school teacher but she gets an offer from a secondary school. Her family is pressuring her to shift to secondary school. What will Mrs. Khan do?
 - a. Accept the offer because of her family pressure
 - b. Shift to secondary school as it is a good opportunity
 - c. Reject the offer as she is quite satisfied
 - d. Try to convince her family as per her choice
14. Aarti feels comfortable in Indian dresses. Even her parents like her to wear Indian dresses. But all her friends wear western outfits. Her friends tease her. What Aarti will do?
 - a. Start wearing western dresses to get acceptance in her social circle
 - b. Change attitude of her friends
 - c. Not wear western dresses to maintain her family trends
 - d. Try to manage as she is
15. Mrs. Basu and Mrs. Saru has good relations as a neighbourers. Mrs. Saru is a widow and struggling with financial crisis. She has tried many times for a widow pension but all her efforts go in vein as concerned want to be bribed. Mrs. Basu comes to know about this. What will she do for Saru?
 - a. Bribe the clerks
 - b. Leave Saru to struggle in her own way
 - c. Try to find some other solution
 - d. Ask other neighbours to help Saru
16. In a conference, a person is deliberating on an issue. You know that the information which he is imparting is wrong. What will you do?
 - a. Meet him afterwards to make him aware about the right information
 - b. Ask him to correct it
 - c. Ignore him out of respect
 - d. Will not bother
17. A widow of young age is rearing her children at her own. But her friends and relatives are pressurizing her for remarriage. What will she do?
 - a. Agree to remarry because of social pressure
 - b. Rear her children herself
 - c. Agree to remarry thinking of the problems ahead
 - d. Disagree to remarry

18. Mohit had a fight with his classmate, Varun. Then he made a complaint to his mother against Varun. What his mother will do?
- Wait for the reaction of Varun's mothers and act accordingly
 - Ignore him
 - Listen to Mohit and make him learn to behave with other children
 - Will talk to Varun's mother
19. Baljeet is a chemist. He has been offered fifty percent commission for selling adulterated medicines of a pharmaceutical company. He will.....
- Accept the offer because he cannot say no to owner of the company
 - Accept the offer to earn huge in short time
 - Reject the offer as it is not fair
 - Reject the offer
20. In Sahil' colony, street lights are stolen. He knows that it is the act of local municipal commissioner's son, who is a drug addict. How Sahil will react?
- Not open his mouth because of the fear of commissioner
 - Remain silent as he does not want to be in trouble
 - Disclose the thief in public as he knows he is doing the right thing
 - It is not his business to interrupt in such cases
21. Mr. John is the new headmaster of a school. He wants to introduce student welfare scheme but his colleagues are not in favour of this. What will he do?
- Drop the idea because of the reaction of his colleagues
 - Start the scheme being head of school
 - Start the scheme because this is for students' welfare
 - Try to get the support of his colleagues
22. Mr. Hari is living in a rural area where there is no culture of educating girls. His daughter is intelligent. What will he do?
- Not send her daughter for education
 - Provide education at home
 - Ignore society and send his daughter for education
 - Convince people in favour of girl education
23. In the locality of Mr. Raj, people throw garbage on roadside and on public places. What will Mr. Raj do?
- Talk about it with other members in locality
 - Ignore it
 - Take initiative to clean it
 - Inform the local government
24. Mrs. Preet has a deadline of submission of her evaluation report. But her sister-in-law is getting married during these days. What will she do?
- Attend the marriage
 - Seek the permission for late submission
 - Prefer to submit report
 - Take somebody's help to complete her assignment